THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH JULY.

AN ESTEEMED FRIEND writes to us: "We hear that Professor J. Estlin Carpenter, son of the eminent physiologist, has under preparation a memoir of his late illustrious aunt Miss Mary Carpenter, whose name must be familiar to most of our yreaders. Professor Carpenter hopes to publish the book in October next. Messrs. MacMillan have already seen the greater part of the M.S.S., and have agreed to issue it. Mr. Carpenter's work at the Manchester New College has been for a long time so engrossing that he was not able to devote immediate attention to the memoirs, and we trust that the remembrance of the truly philanthropic Mary Carpenter will still be fresh enough to secure interest in the record of her life and achievements."

IT IS BELIEVED that important changes are intended in the *personnel* of the Russian Administration. Nothing like constitutional government is contemplated at first; but the proposed measures indicate that the necessity for improvement is felt.

AT A RECENT sitting of the United States Senate a concurrent resolution was introduced in favour of the complete remonetization of silver. Mr. Burnside introduced a joint resolution stating that the people of the United States could not view without serious inquietude any attempt of the Powers of Europe to establish under their protection and domination a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and that such action could not be regarded otherwise than as a manifestation of unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

AFTER PRINCE BISMARCK'S denial in the German Parliament of an intention by Government to alter the standard, Herr von Dechend, President of the Imperial Bank, delivered a speech to show the importance of adhering to the order suspending the sales of silver. From the figures given in this speech it is calculated that independently of the melted silver in the Imperial Bank, representing a value of about 60,000,000 marks there are still in circulation thaler pieces to the value of about 415,000,000 marks. As the disposal of this silver, representing some twenty four millions sterling, would not be conducive either to the welfare of Germany or the world at large, it may be argued that the mixed standard virtually prevailing pending the calling in of all the thalers will be indefinitely prolonged.

AT THE CONCLUSION of an interesting article upon the Afghan question, the *Constitutionnel*, a leading French organ, observes that England has as much reason as Yakoob Khan to rejoice at the prompt re-establishment of peace. "The British Government had engaged in an adventure and the bold step has been crowned with success. Owing to various circumstances—the death of Shere Ali, the divisions among the Afghan tribes, and the forced abstention of Russia—the triumph has been gained without fighting, and results have been insured by diplomacy which might not have been secured by a great victory. There is no cause for anything but rejoicing at this dangerous game having been played. The campaign might have proved the downfall of the Cabinet; it has ended in the consolidation of its power. Nothing succeeds like success." Such is French opinion on the Affghan War.

THE BONAPARTIST senators and deputies have issued the following Proclamation on the death of the Prince Imperial:—"The senators and deputies of the Appeal to the People met yesterday. Profound as is their grief, they feel it their duty to tell the country that though the Prince Imperial is dead his cause survives. The succession of the Napoleons is not vacant. Representing an imperishable principle, the Imperialist party remains upstanding, compact, and devoted. The Empire will live."

M. DE CASSAGNAC, in the columns of the *Pays*, pays the following eloquent tribute to the memory of the Prince Imperial:

"Terrible, horrible news has fallen on us like a thunderclap. The Prince Imperial is dead. The telegrams leave us only the absurd, foolish hope obstinately cherished by those who stand erect against adversity and refuse to believe in it, even when it clutches them by the throat. If the thing is true—and it must be so—we feel neither the moral strength to complain nor the physical possibility of weeping. It is the prostration which annihilates. Youth, courage intelligence, promise—all his has fallen yonder in the bush amid the yells of a few savages. No, such cannot be. And yet so it is. Poor young Prince whom I loved whom I served with all the devotion of my soul in whom I placed the welfare of my country, the pride of my convictions, he is no more!"

TUESDAY, 29TH JULY.

BANKERS' BATTLE.—Under this heading the *Rock* gives the following anecdote, in which the two greatest (pecuniary) potentates of the age were concerned, on what it regards as good authority:—At the time of the last great commercial crisis, when the money market was just beginning to show signs of "tightness," Messrs. Rothschild lodged a large sum (£300,000 we believe) in Lord Overstone's bank—(then Jones, Loyd and company). This seemed so strange a procedure that it aroused the noble lord's suspicions, and he bid his cashier put the money away in a parcel by itself and await further orders; which was done accordingly. Meanwhile money grew more and more in demand, and just when the pressure was at its height Messrs. Rothschild drew a cheque for the £300,000 hoping, no doubt, thereby to embarrass their puissant rival. So far from that Lord Overstone had the exquisite satisfaction of returning the parcel of money precisely in the state in which he had received it some months before. It was such a *bagatelle* that he had not even cared to make use of it!

Mr. EDWIN ARNOLD, C. S. I., the author of "Lord Dalhousie's Administration of India" and of "The Indian Song of Songs," has in the press an elaborate poem on Buddha and Buddhism, which will shortly be published by Messrs Trubner and Co., under the title of "The Light of Asia."

Mr. RYLANDS recently asked the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons whether the Government had framed any estimate of the amount which ought to be contributed by the Cape Colony towards the war expenditure, and whether any and what steps had been taken to obtain such a contribution from the authorities at the Cape. Sir Michael Hicks Beach in reply, stated that the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal will be required to contribute a due proportion of military expenditure incurred in their interest. He went on to say that when reinforcements were sent to the Cape Colony a year and a half ago, on the occasion of the Transkei war, this view was distinctly impressed on the Cape Governments, and was reiterated since the close of that war and in reply the Cape Government stated that their own expenditure had exceeded £1,250,000 and asked that this should be considered. "We have lately," said Sir Michael, "asked them to inform us of the details of this expenditure, sending them at the same time a detailed statement of our own, and pointing out that this extraordinary expenditure was really incurred by us on account of the colony, though we should be willing to consider the whole matter when the materials for doing so were fully before us. I think it would be well that the publication of the correspondence should be delayed until the reply to this despatch has been received." But India had been saddled with the whole cost of the Affgan War. Such is justice.

THE OPERATIONS of the Russians and Chinese in Central Asia are worth attention. The Russians are bound by agreement to give Ruldja back to the Chinese, and negotiations have been going on for a long time with a view to some definite settlement of the matter. A Chinese Embassy sent to St. Petersburg was received with much courtesy, but the demand for the return of the province is no nearer being complied with than at first. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* mentions that the negotiation at St Petersburg may not improbably be broken off altogether, and that a collision between the troops of the two powers is quite possible. The Chinese soldiery make frequently raids across the Ruldja and the Chinese Commander shows an inclination to support his men. Although European opinion inclines to the belief that in an encounter between the two countries China would come seriously to grief, it is argued that Russia has more upon her hands now than she is able to manage, and that the cost of transporting troops to Central Asia would prove disastrous to the Russian Exchequer.

IT IS INTENDED to raise a memorial to the late Prince Imperial and a subscription has already been started in London for this purpose.

THE FULL TEXT of the will of the late Prince Imperial has been published. The Prince requests that his remains may be laid by the side of his father pending the removal of both to France. He expresses his gratitude to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the country in which he has received such "cordial hospitality." He names the Empress universal legatee, and makes various bequests to friends and servants. In a codicil he asks his mother to remember that as long as the Bonapartist family exists there will be representatives of the imperial cause. "The duties which our House owes to the country," he says, "will not lapse by my death, and the task of continuing the work of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. will devolve upon the eldest son of Prince Napoleon."

THE FOLLOWING is the letter from the private Secretary to Lord Beaconsfield to Tracy Turnerelli refusing the laurel wreath:

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, June 16, 1879.

"Sir,—Lord Beaconsfield desires me to inform you that he has received and carefully considered your letter of the 8th inst., in which you ask him to name a day for the presentation of a laurel wreath procured by the contributions of upwards of 50,000 of the people, which have been collected according to your statement 'with immense labour and never yet-exampled efforts.'

"His Lordship has, moreover, had before him the correspondence which during the last five years you have addressed to him and he notices especially your complaints that your services have received no recognition at the hands of the leaders of the Conservative party, and the expression of your hope that sooner or later they will meet with reward.'

"Although Lord Beconsfield would fully appreciate and value a spontaneous gift from his fellow-subjects belonging to a class in which he has ever taken the warmest interests he cannot but feel that being himself intimately connected with honours and rewards, he is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated and proffered in a manner which he cannot deem satisfactory.

"I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,
"ALGERNON TURNOR,
Tracey Turnerelli Esq.'

But a distinction ought to have been drawn between a "People's Tribute," and a Royal favour.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY.

SIR H. SELWIN-IBBETSON stated in answer to Mr. Rathbone, that the net loss from the 1st of February, 1868, to March 31, 1869, on the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of mails to India, Ceylon the Straits Settlements China, Japan, and Australasia, was £290,000; for the year ensuing March 7, 1870, it was £209,000; 1871, £205,000; 1872, £207,000; 1873, £214,000; 1874, £208,000; 1875, £206,000 and 1876, £208,000. The accounts for the last three years had not yet been made up.

THE HINDU of Madras has the following:

In a recent issue we noticed the unbecoming behaviour of Mr. Wynne, now the Head Assistant Magistrate of Trichinopoly, towards one of his subordinates Mr. Ganappya. This gentleman was assaulted by Mr. Wynne in the open Court and on his appeal to the Collector the latter gentleman dismissed him from the servce and let off Mr. Wynne with a slight warning. Mr. Ganappya appealed to the Board and the Board passed the following order "Considering *the provocation to which he* (Mr. Ganappya) *has been subjected* and his previous good service the Board *will be glad* if the Collector after suspension for one year will allow the petitioner to revert with a salary of Rupees 15 per mensem. When Mr. Ganappya appealed to the Collector he at first degraded him from Rupees 25 to 20 and on the Clerk requesting the Collector to review his degradation order he dismissed him for insubordination Now the Board outstrips the Collector in injustice. They *will be glad* if the petitioner is suspended for one year and then posted to a place of Rupees 15. All this for what crime? Because Mr. Ganappya belongs to a well-to-do and respectable family and not brooking the harsh treatment which that gentleman experienced from Mr. Wynne who hit him with a cane in open court he served a lawyer's notice on Mr. Wynne. The Boad admits that Mr. Ganappya was subject to provocation; and why should the provoked clerk be suspended for one year and then made to revert to a place of Rs.15. The Collector has censured Mr. Wynne for his unbecoming treatment of native subordinates and is that to be the whole panishment inflicted on him?

Our contemporay should not wonder. It is the old story over again.

THE FOLLOWING is the Oudh Talookdars' address to Lord Lytton on the termination of the Affghan War:

We the Talukdars of Oudh and the loyal subjects of her Majesty the Empress of India, most respectfully beg to offer our congratulations to your Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the successful issue of the Cabul Expedition which your Excellency had ordered at a considerable expense solely with a view to protect the life and property

of the people of this country. This expedition was not undertaken to extend the limits of the British Empire, It was the Amir's insubordination, disobedience and forgetfulness of the benefits received by him that had forced our Government to resort to this political measure on account of which the lives of thousands of the public soldiers as well as of private individuals were sacrificed, millions of money were spent and the authorities were obliged to encounter great difficulties and troubles. All these circumstances taken together were not such as to induce the Government of her Majesty to restore the principality of Cabul after its complete subjugation to Amir Shere Ali's family; but the kind treatment which her Majesty has shown to Amir Yakoob Khan by installing him to the throne merely out of magnanimity and high-mindedness, is a matter of pride to us as much as it has tended to exalt her Majesty's dignity. We sincerely believe that her Imperial Majesty has laid her Indian subjects greatly under obligations of gratitude by bringing the war so soon to a close; and that the power of guarding the independence of this country which the recent war has secured to the Government is of great value.

We should like to know the name of the author of this precious composition.

THE TRADE of Bombay is suffering under a very severe and steady decline in most of the leading exports; cotton shipments have dwindled from 1,306,823 bales in 1875 to 646,649 bales in 1879, comparing the first six months in each year, and wheat has fallen to 20,924 cwts. in 1879 from 1,183,402 cwts. in 1876.

ONE OF the Russian official organs states that during the month of May there were 1,730 conflagrations in Russia the damage done being reckoned at over two million roubles.

IT IS estimated that the United States Post office loses million dollars a year by the re-use of postage stamps that have been cancelled. No ink has yet been invented that cannot be erased by the sharpers, who thus contrive to cheat the Government.

THURSDAY, 30TH JULY.

A BATCH of Bengal officers are about to take a flight to Europe for three months. We give below their names with those of their *pro tem* successors:—Mr. Mackenzie to be succeeded by Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. O'Kinealy, by Mr. Geddes, Mr. Croft, by Mr. Tawney, Dr. Field unattached, Dr. Lethbridge, by Dr. Coates, Mr. W. S. Wells, by Mr. Coxhead.

MR. WOOD, the Chemical Examiner to Government, we see it stated, has tendered his resignation. He came out to India under a five years' contract. He is a thorough master of his subject, and it is to be regretted that the Government has not been able to induce him to stay here longer.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR in London thus acknowledges the reception given to General Grant in India:

Legation of the United States,—
Dated London, May 23rd, 1879,—

My Lord,—I have received from many sources evidences of the peculiar warmth and generosity of the reception which General Grant has met with in India, and I cannot refrain from expressing my own appreciation as well as that which I know to be felt by the Government and people of the United States, and by General Grant himself of the princely hospitality with which my distinguished and honored countryman has been received in the Asiatic possessions of Her Majesty. The cordiality of the welcome which has been extended to him justly reveals the strong feeling of friendship with which your nation regards my own, and is therefore most gratefully appreciated by my countrymen.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) JOHN WELSH

The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury.

Some allusion ought to have been made to those native gentlemen, who of their own accord did honor to General Grant.

THE Government of Bengal is preparing a record of antiquarian remains in this province. The following is a description of objects of interest in Dacca:

(1) Ruined fort and palace of Lalbagh—These were commenced in 1678 by Sultan Mahomed Azim, third son of Aurangzib, but never entirely finished. The river front (to the west) and battlements is very picturesque. The old gateways also remain.

(2) Pari Begum's Tomb—Erected within the Lallbag exclosure towards the end of the seventeenth century by Nowab Shaista Khan, successor of Sultan Mahomed Azim. It was built in memory of the Nabab's daughter, Bibi Pari, wife of Mahomed Azim.

(3) Eedgah—Still used for religious ceremonies during the festival of Eed. It was built in 1640 by Mir Abdul Kasim, household Dewan of Sultan Suja.

(4) Hossine Delan—It is said to have been built by Mir Morad, Daroga of the Nawara Mehals and superintendent of Public Buildings in the time of Sultan Mahomed Azim. It is still used for religious purposes during the Mohurrum, and supported by an annual grant from Government.

(5) Great Katra—This was built in 1645 under Sultan Mahomed Suja, and is now in ruins.

(6) Dhakeswari—A ruined Hindu temple, one of considerable celebrity sacred to the goddess of Dacca (Dhakeswari).

(7) Ruins of Pagla Bridge—On the Naraingunge road probably erected by Mir Jumla who became Viceroy of Dacca Province in 1660.

(8) Tungi Bridge probably erected by the same Viceroy, the tyle of architecture being very similar. The Pucca bridge was blown up by order of the Magistrate of Dacca during the mutiny but has been repaired with timber.

THE COMMISSIONER OF DACCA, in presenting to Babu Jugut Chunder Bose, Police Officer, the sanad of Rai Bahadur, made some encouraging remarks. He said:

You will observe that this title has been conferred upon you in recognition of your long and faithful service extending over a period of nearly half a century from 1829 to 1878 and on an occasion like this, it is only right, that I should mention some of the instances in which you distinguished yourself. In 1829, you entered the Government service as a Police Mohurer whence by your continued good services you gradually rose to a 1st grade Inspectorship. In several Police cases you received rewards and especially in 1844 when you succeeded in bringing to justice a large band of Kichuck Dacoits.

In 1859 the Government presented you with a gold watch for your loyal and valuable services during Mutiny of 1857-58.

In 1864 your services in connection with the enquires about *Wahabee* conspiracy were acknowledged with a reward of Rs. 500. All the Magistrates under whom you have served bear unanimous testimony to the high character you have always borne as a very able and thoroughly honest Police officer. Mr. Lyall under whom you served for more than 12 years says that although the post you held is one in which most men would have managed to enrich themselves it is much to your credit that you have left the Police a comparatively poor man.

This is the second instance of a Police officer, who has been honored with the title of Rai Bahadur.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW thus diagnoses the causes of the Deccan Dacoities:

One present effect of the arrest of Wassoodeo Balwant Phadke will, we hope, be to induce in certain quarters a somewhat cooler and more rational frame of mind in discussing and expressing conclusions regarding the origin of the Deccan dacoities and the motives that prompted the Poona incendiaries. It is high time there were some alleviation of the temporary insanity that has prevailed, not only in noisy clubs but in some influential official circles. Let us briefly diagnose this political aberration. It is that the dacoities which took place in the Deccan country also the most daring and successful of all—the rush on the wealthy Brahmin house at Palaspe in the Konkan—also the destruction of the old Peishwa's palaces by fire, were the outward and visible signs of an "incipient rebellion' and the result of an organised conspiracy the promoters of which are certain "educated Maharatta Brahmins." The latter class or group may be described as the *bete noir*, the *idee fixee* of the chronic delirium under the influence of which incidents commonplace and vulgar enough though grievously to be deplored, have been magnified in to a political portent of well nigh first class importance, and, what is far worse made the basis of a vague but vindictive indictment against a whole community. The arrest of Phudke the criminal lunatic, and the disclosure of his desperately wicked but essentially sordid and absurdly reckless scheme, will help to sober the minds of the partizans who have so eagerly cherished theories of plot and conspiracy. These political machinations have been represented as existing amongst men who not only have nothing to gain and every thing to lose from disorder, tumult and political distrust, but whose education indissolubly impregnated with the ideas of Western culture has convinced them of this truth with a force to which nothing can be added by objurgations or diatribes from bitter political partisans. Now we put it to any men of adequate political experience—though, unfortunately, the qualification is not abundant in Western India—whether the set of opinion or rather the overmastering prejudice we have just described, does not indicate a morbid condition of mind in those who have allowed their utterances and conclusions about dacoities and the incendiarism to be dominated thereby? The summarised description we have just given of the position and attitude of the class so unjustly and unwisely singled out as the butt of political animosity, may be considered according to our estimate in accordance with and underlying the address presented to His Excellency on his return to Gunnesh Khind. And Sir Richard Temple on that occasion promptly and frankly stated, in his own way an estimate of the situation similar to that we have formulated; though it is to be feared that His Excellency has not at all times risen superior to the epidemic of political animosity and distrust that has been raging around him these few months past.

Our contemporary justly remarks that the Deccan Dacoites are "a rebellion of the belly."

FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

WE HEAR that samples of Burrakur pig iron and also iron ore from the same field (Central Bengal) have been forwarded to Woolwich arsenal in order to ascertain whether the pig metal made with Bengal coal can be converted into steel at remunerative rate, also to have the essential value of the ore tested, If there were but cheap water-transit to the Ganges the ore could be exported at a profit; but the high cost of railway carriage forbids that, as it also prevents Burn and Co's. earthenware pipes being sent any great distance from Ranigunge.

THE DELHI GAZETTE hears on pretty good authority that the much-talked of reductions in the staff of the D. P. W. are not to take place after all. Of the three hundred Civil Engineers whom rumour had dismissed from the service of Government, not more than 60 or 70, whose ages approximate closely to the dangerous limit of 55 years, are deemed fitting sacrifice to offer up on the altar of State economy, This was what many had expected.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN, says a London paper, has amply avenged himself. Lord Cairns, for reasons known to himself, did not put on the Criminal Code Commission the head of the Criminal Law, and the most capable man in the United Kingdom for the purpose. So the Chief Justice has penned one of his terrible letters, not to the Chancellor, but to 'dear Mr. Attorney-General.' Sir Alexander 'sees in the present Bill every encouragement to persevere in the attempt to codify the criminal law.' This is an admirably mixed dose of sugared vitriol, and the Bill is—damned.

WE TAKE the following from the *Iron*:

Steam on Tramways.—This is the question at present uppermost in the minds of all who are interested in tramways in Great Britain. In America, as is well known, mechanical propulsion has been abandoned as impracticable; but it has been successfully employed over the Continent of Europe and in the Glasgow district; and the evidence of persons who have witnessed it in operation, laid before the recent committee of the House of Lords on the subject, goes to show that many of the dangers attributed to it are greatly exaggerated, especially as respects the frightening of horses. On the lines in question all kinds of motors are employed, but those worked by compressed air appear to give the best results. The practice of the legislature now is to grant permission to companies to use mechanical motive power for a year under the supervision of the Board of Trade; but its introduction on the most of old tramways would necessitate the relaying of the rails in a more substantial manner and a consequent large out-lay to begin with. But it is calculated that if steam could be applied as successfully on other lines as it has been in the valley of the Clyde the resulting reduction of the working expenses would increase the dividends from 3 to in some cases 14 p. c. Nor should the severity of the work upon the horses at present employed be left out of consideration. The life of a tramway horse is seven years, and it is said that on some of the London lines they are dying at the rate of five a week.

We commend the above to the Calcutta Tramway Committee.

THE BEHAR HERALD gives an interesting biographical sketch of Sir Steuart Bayley, from which we take the following:

Sir Steuart is the third son of the famous William Butterworth Bayley, late Deputy Governor of Bengal and *ad-interim* Governor-General of India between Lord Amherst and Lord William Bentinck. His eldest brother was the late Hon'ble Henry Vincent Bayley, one of the Judges of the High Court. Mr. Bayley commenced service in November 1856 as Assistant Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, but in October 1857 he was transferred to Gya, since which his career in Behar commenced. Within a period of 3 years i. e. in April 1860 he rose to the position of a District officer and in this capacity it was his lot to serve for the first time in a difficult and important District, viz Shahabad, which was then the hot bed of sedition. This circumstance however gave his abilities a wide scope which in no time attracted the notice of Sir Cecil Beadon who appointed him his Junior Secretary in November 1862—an appointment which was then reserved for picked men in the service. During the absence on furlough of Mr. (now Sir) Ashley Eden who was then the chief Secretary Mr. Bayley was appointed to act as Secretary in February 1867, but when Sir William Grey assumed charge of the Lieutenant Governorship Mr. Bayley was appointed additional Secretary—a post which was temporarily created. In this appointment he continued for about a year, after which i. e. in December 1868 he had to serve again as a Collector. Patna being the District to which he was so appointed. He remained in this post till March 1870 when he was appointed Judge of Tirhoot, which post he held for a few months only. In December 1870 he was appointed Commissioner of Chittagong, but scarcely had he worked there for 3 months when he was appointed by Sir George Campbell to act as Judicial Secretary during the absence on deputation of Sir Ashley Eden on special duty. The next appointment he got was the Commissionership of Patna which opportunely fell vacant owing to the retirement of Mr. Jenkins in March 1862. It was in this post, which he held from March 1872 to April 1877 (a period of 5 years) that Mr. Bayley established his reputation as an officer of superior calibre. Sir George Campbell who was so hard to please, was so greatly struck with Mr. Bayley's administration of this important division that he noticed him with high praise on several occasions. In fact Mr. Bayley was considered to be the model Commissioner.

The subsequent career of Sir Steuart Bayley is well known to the reader.

WE ARE sorry to notice the death of Maharaja Mahiput Sing of Patna. He was the great grand son of the famous Rajah Shitab Roy.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW in commenting on the debate on Sir William Harcourt's motion, thus points the moral:

There is nothing in the way of abuse of statutory powers in Indian matters for which the Government could not get the sanction of its steadfast majority.

Alas! for India!

SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

THE mortality in the suburbs of Calcutta during the month of June last is given at 1025 of which more than half were Hindus, and the rest Christians and Mahomedans. The causes of death were cholera 379, small-pox 29, fever 325, and other diseases for the rest. The deaths in jails, hospitals and other public institutions were 193.

WE GLEAN the following from the letters of our Krishnaghur correspondent:

It appears that the Supreme Government has passed its final orders on the Nuddea Road Cess Defalcations. The Government of India we hear has reduced the fine recommended by the Government of Bengal to be imposed upon Mr. Stevens, late Magistrate and Collector of Nudden, for recouping the loss entailed upon the Road Cess Fund, by the late defalcations. The Lieutenant-Governor's order was that Rs. 2000 per annum should be deducted from Mr. Stevens pay until the sum of Rs. 25000 was thereby made good. The Government of India orders that Rs. 11500 only should be realized by deduction from Mr. Steven's pay, by 24 instalments in two years and the rest from five Deputy Collectors concerned according to their respective means. This part of the order will be enforced as soon as the Accountant General reports on examination of the accounts as to what extent each officer is responsible. The further punishment of Mr. Stevens will be that he will be placed in charge of a second class district.

Mr. Gun the Joint Magistrate of Nuddea, though otherwise a calm and good-tempered officer has caused an unnecessary scandal by suspending a Muktear practising in his court. The man's offence was that he addressed a female client of his in open court by the term "Bacha." It was explained to the Magistrate that the word is in common use in Bengali and is Vernacular corruption of the Sanskrit word "Bothsa," and its application to any person does not imply an insult. The Magistrate was inexorable.

The Government is gradually encroaching upon Municipal funds and throwing upon them charges, which had hitherto been borne by the imperial exchequer The total income of the Krishnaghur Municipality is Rs. 10.500 per annum, out of this they pay Rs. 6764 for the maintenance of 64 constables over whom they have no control. These constables even do not do patrolling work as two-thirds are kept as a reserve force and one-third employed in patrolling work. Some of them were formerly employed in the collection of taxes but from this work they have been withdrawn under an order of the Inspector General, When small-pox was raging with so

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much virulence— lately the Municipality employed extra men to look after the health of the town for two or three months at an extra cost of Rs. 200. The salary of the Municipal Clerk employed in the Magistrate's office is rateably paid by the several Municipalities of the district and now an additional clerk has been sanctioned for the District Superintendent's office on Rs. 30 per month, which is to be paid from the local municipal funds. The Municipality and the Magistrate of the District protested strongly against this imposition but in vain, the construction put upon section 74 of the consolidated Municipal Act is that a District Superintendent's clerk is to be considered as a part of the Magistrate's establishment.

A DACCA Correspondent in giving a resume of the events, which preceded the scarcity in East Bengal, laments that while the local authorities of Dacca and Furreedpore have set to work, though late, to afford relief to the people, there is not sufficiently equal distribution of private charity in the two districts. In Dacca the zemindars are vieing with one another in acts of charity, whereas in Furreedpore there is no activity whatever.

EVEN REMOTE Mofussil stations are not free from the scandals of fashionable life. A sensational case of adultery was lately tried in the Sylhet Judge's Court. The parties concerned were Europeans, the injured husband being a poor Englishman. The case broke down because the plea of connivance urged by the respondent created so much suspicion in the minds of the Judge and Jury, especially the vulgar evidence produced in support of it, that they gave the benefit of the doubt to the defendant and dismissed the suit.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at the Albert Hall for the establishment of night schools for the education of the working classes: The meeting affirmed the necessity of such schools, and elected the following Committee :

"The Revd. K. M. Banerjea, the Hon'ble Kristo Dass Pal, the Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali, the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, M.D., the Rev. K.S. Macdonald Baboo Rajnarian Bose, M.A., M. Ghose, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Dr. M.M. Bose, M.D., Dr. Gurudass Banerjee, D.L., Baboo Durga Mohun Dass, Baboo Shib Chunder Deb, Baboo Kalinath Mitter, Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Baboo Ram Churn Banerjee, Baboo Jadoo Nath Ghose, Baboo Ashootosh Biswas, Baboo Soorja Kumar Agsti, M.A., Moulvie Ahmed, Baboo Surendra Bose, A. M. Bose, Esq., Member and Secretary Baboo Kali Sunker Sukul, M.A., Assistant Secretary.

The movement is certainly laudable, but this is not the first time that such a movement has been made. Night-schools had been established before in Bengal by friends of mass education, but they collapsed from want of support. We hope the promoters of the present movement will be more persevering.

WE ARE sorry to learn from a Chittagong correspondent that the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division and the Collector of the district are at sixes and sevens, in consequence of a proposal of the latter to raise the local tehsildars to the status of Deputy Collector. We withhold the details as they will not interest the public.

WE HAVE received the *Oriental Miscellany* for August—the July number did not reach us. We are glad to note that the *Miscellany* is rapidly improving. The matter in this number is both varied and interesting.

WE THANK the Telegraph Department for a copy of last number of the Telegraph Guide. It is a very useful publication.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. Tagore Law Lectures for 1878—Hindu Law of Marriage and Stridhan, by Gurudas Banerjee, M.A., D.L. 2. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department Correspondence regarding the Law of Land-sale. 3. Report on the Police Administration in British Burma for 1878. 4. Report on Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces for 1878-79. 5. Indian Telegraph Guide, Parts I and II., corrected up to 9th July 1879. 6. An Address by Colonel H. S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society to the Arya Samaj of Meerut. 7. Kalpadruma—a monthly journal, edited by Pundit Dwarknath Bidyabhusan, Vol I No. 9. 8. The *Oriental Miscellany*, August 1879. 9. Memorandum on the present state of the Currency question in Holland and Java.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Mr. Lawler, Librarian of the Bengal Library. He was a good linguist, and could speak Bengali with fluency. The last Catalogue of the Bengal Library, compiled by him, was a work of much merit.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, July 29th.—The International Telegraph Conference has terminated. A word rate in Europe has been agreed to. Proper names will be disallowed it having a code sense. Figure groups will be three instead of five figures as hitherto. The changes come into force next April.

31*st.*—An influential deputation was received by Sir Stafford Nothcote yesterday, which protested energetically against the Eastern Mail subsidies. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply, said that it was inexpedient to make any statement on the subject until a discussion had taken place in the House of Commons relating to the new contract.

31*st.*—A supplementary army estimate is asked for of three millions on account of the Zulu War. Converting the budget surplus, there will be a deficit of £1,162,000, which the Colonies will reimburse. It is proposed to meet the deficit by treasury bonds.

Constantinople, July 28th.—The ministrial crisis here which has been prolonged for some time, continues. The Sultan still resists the demands of the Grand Vizier, for constitutional Government.

28*th.*—The Sultan having refused to accede to the demand of Khairredin Pacha (Grand Vizier), to nominate Ministers, the Grand Vizier has resigned, and Aarifi Pacha has been appointed his successor.

28*th, Evening.*—The Post of Grand Vizier has been abolished and Aarifi Pacha appointed premier, with Savfet Pacha as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

29*th.*—The Turkish Ministry, acceding to the demands made by the British and French Ambassadors, have conceded to Prince Tewfik all the privileges enjoyed by the late Khedive Ismael Pacha.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 7th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Mutual Action of Electric Currents and Magnets.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 9th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Carbonic Oxide and Compounds of Carbon and Hydrogen.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 8th Inst. at 5 P. M.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENTS.

IX.

P. W. D.

IN 1876 we wrote a series of articles on the reduction of expenditure in the Public Works Department, and we cannot do better than reproduce the substance of what we then wrote on the subject. The remarks we made in 1876 hold equally good in 1879.

In 1854 the Public Works Department was constituted by Lord Dalhousie. The administrative instinct of that statesman at once perceived that the old plan of superintending public works was most defective. Then the Military Board used to supervise the execution of Public Works. Corruption was rampant in the Department. Lord Dalhousie made enquiries into the working of the Military Board and resolved to abolish it. It was in connection with this Board his Lordship made the famous remark that "Boards were screens." A correspondent, who has a thorough knowledge of both the systems, we mean the old and the new, thus wrote to us on the subject in 1876: "Twenty-two years ago when the Department was under the control of the old Military Board, the executive officers (so the Executive Engineers were then called) who held charge of Divisions or Districts were very few in number and scattered over the country, and could not possibly exercise a sufficient control over their miserably-paid agents, who had the actual construction in their hands in matters of accounts. The circumstance, coupled with the imperfect bill system that was in vogue, then aided and abetted subordinates, who had no professional or moral responsibilities, to carry on their nefarious practices successfully. In defence however of the employes, it ought to be stated that the small pittance they received in the shape of monthly wages was hardly sufficient to keep the body and soul together and was given not as a fair remuneration but simply as a retainer for their services. In short, their relation to Government was not one of principal and agent but as parties to a contract. On receipt of an estimate from its Executive officer of the cost of work required, the Government in according its approval to the design and sanction to the estimate placed the whole of the estimated amount at the disposal of the officer, who was however not required to render any account of his expenditure, until the work was completed, allowing it to extend over months and years, when a bill was made out of the cost and submitted for audit of the Government; if the amount was within the estimate, the Government passed it, and put its usual red endorsement over it, without any inquiry as to the quality of the work done, but in cases of excess, there was no end of correspondence, and it was entirely left to the pleasure of the Government either *to allow it or to disallow it*. This retrenchment system produced such a demoralizing effect upon the employes as to tempt them to have recourse to the dishonorable practice of cooking and fudging their accounts, with the view of having their expenditure passed and to the use of inferior materials and labor with the object of filling their pockets."

Such was the system, which Lord Dalhousie abolished. In his memorable resolution dated the 21st April 1853, his Lordship announced the following changes :

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Courts of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to establish the following detailed scheme for the control and management of the Department of Public Works under the Bengal Presidency, with effect from the 1st of May 1854.

The Department of Public Works, Civil and Military, will be removed from under the superintendence of the Military Board, and will be placed under the management of one Officer, to be designated Chief Engineer, in each of the three great Divisions of the Bengal Presidency ; *viz.* the Lower Provinces ; the North-Western Provinces ; and the Punjab, including the territories beyond the Jumna.

Each of the three chief Engineers will be placed in direct communication with the Local Government under which he serves, and will perform, under the orders of the Local Government, the same functions of check and control within his division as have been heretofore exercised by the Military Board.

Each of the Local Governments will be invested respectively with administrative authority and control over Public Works, both civil and Military, in the territories constituting the three great Divisions above stated. But in accordance with existing rules no larger sum than Rupees (50,000) can be expended on any work by order of the Local Government, without the sanction of the Government of India.

The Local Governments will annually require their chief Engineers to submit a Statement [in the form annexed marked A] of the new works, such as Roads, Bridges, Works of Irrigation, Buildings, and other works of a miscellaneou, character, which are most urgently required, and the execution of which they are prepared to undertake within the ensuing year; showing also the entire expenditure proposed to be incurred. On receipt of this statement, the Local Governments will decide, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of the territories subordinate to them at the time, whether the works proposed have been properly selected, in preference to others, for immediate execution ; and having come to a conclusion on this point, the whole scheme will have to be submitted to the Government of India, for final approval and sanction.

Estimates involving expenditure which the Local Governments are competent to sanction, should nevertheless be exhibited in the Annual Statement, in order to enable the Government of India to obtain at once a comprehensive view of the whole of the works contemplated, and of the exependiture to be incurred.

Under each Chief Engineer will be appointed Superintending and Executive Engineers, in numbers proportioned severally to the requirements of the Provincial Divisions.

All appointments of chief Engineers, and of Superintending and Executive Engineers, will be made by the Government of India. The position and duties of these Officers ; the organization of the Officers of Accounts ; and the method of procedure in dealing with the ordinary and extraordinary repairs of Public Buildings, are detailed below :

Then follow the details, which we need not give. The Public Works Department, as created by Lord Dalhousie, consisted of two branches, the first including all Imperial and Provincial Works and the second the Guaranteed Railways. Colonel, now Sir, William Baker, was the first Secretary, than whom a more efficient man had not ruled the Department. The Department has since developed itself into Five Branches, viz., 1 Provincial Works, 2 Irrigation, 3 State Railways, 4 Guaranteed Railways, 5 Military Works. In 1863 the Irrigation Branch was organized; in 1872 the Military Branch was separated ; in 1874 a branch of the superintendence of State Railways was created. In 1864 an Accounts Branch was added. Formerly the Chief Engineers to the local Governments used to audit the accounts, but Sir John Peter Grant proposed the appointment of the Chief Engineer to the new post of Secretary to the local Governments in the Public Works Department, and as these officers had no time to audit the accounts the necessity of an Accounts Branch was felt. Accordingly this branch was sanctioned. Thus the two branches of Lord Dalhousie's Public Works Department have now practically developed itself into six. We have no means of ascertaining and comparing the strength of the Public Works Department on its first establishment with the present, but we give the following establishment which comprises the last decade. We

have taken four periods 1866, 1870, 1874, and 1876. The reader will perceive at one glance the difference in the strength and cost of the establishment during the four periods:

Class and Grade of Officers.	Rate of pay on the 1st November 1866.	Officers on the 1st Nov. 1866.		Officers on the 1st April 1870.		Officers on the 1st April 1874.		Officers on the 1st April 1876.				Rate of pay as at present allowed.
								Number.				
		Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	European.	Native.	Total.	Cost.	
Executive Branch Engineer Establishments.												
Chief Engineer 1st Class	2500	3	7500	4	10000	4	10000	5	...	5	12500	2500
Ditto, 2nd Class	2000	4	8000	6	10000	8	16000	6	...	6	12000	2000
Ditto 3rd Class	1750	3	5250	6	10500	9	16100	5	...	5	9000	1800
Superintending Engineer 1st Class	1600	5	8000	8	12800	17	27200	23	...	23	36800	1600
Ditto 2nd Class	1400	5	7000	12	16800	15	20250	28	...	28	37800	1350
Ditto 3rd Class	1000 to 1200	11	12100	24	26400	37	40700	31	...	31	34100	1100
Executive Engineer 1st Grade	900	42	37800	59	53100	92	87400	106	1	107	107650	950
Ditto 2nd Grade	750	49	36750	66	49500	110	88000	118	...	118	94400	800
Ditto 3rd Grade	600	42	25200	67	45600	103	66950	116	3	119	77350	650
Ditto 4th Grade	500	76	38000	70	35000	110	60500	138	7	145	79750	550
Assistant Engineer 1st Grade	400	69	27600	105	42000	181	81450	202	9	211	94950	450
Ditto 2nd Grade	300	84	25200	132	39600	189	66150	251	18	269	94100	350
Ditto 3rd Grade	200	26	5200	57	11400	68	17000	39	21	60	15000	250
Apprentices	100	11	1150	9	900	32	3200	16	11	27	2700	100
Subordinate Establishment.												
Sub-Engineer 1st Grade	400	10	4000	13	5200	36	14400	35	2	37	14800	400
Ditto 2nd Grade	300	12	3600	20	6000	43	12900	35	7	42	12600	300
Ditto 3rd Grade	250	19	4750	31	7750	70	17500	58	9	67	16750	250
Supervisor 1st Grade	200	47	9400	71	14200	107	24400	99	15	114	22800	200
Ditto 2nd Grade	150	71	10650	107	17550	603	24450	133	34	167	25050	150
Overseer 1st Grade	100	197	19700	225	22500	203	20300	168	83	251	25100	100
Ditto 2nd Grade	80	54	4320	64	5120	135	10640	26	103	129	10320	80
Ditto 3rd Grade	60	26	1560	57	3420	125	7500	11	77	88	5280	60
Accounts Branch Superior Establishment.												
Examiner 1st Class 1st Grade	1200 to 1600	4	5600	2	2800	3	4800	5	...	5	8000	1600
Ditto ditto 2nd Grade	1000	3	8000	3	3000	2	2700	3	..	3	4050	1350
Ditto 2nd Class 1st Grade	900	2	1800	6	5400	4	4400	7	...	7	7700	1100
Ditto ditto 2nd Grade	750	...	...	4	3000	3	2850	8	...	8	7600	950
Ditto 3rd Class 1st Grade	600	1	600	5	3000	9	7200	11	...	11	8800	800
Ditto ditto 2nd Grade	550	...	...	...	...	6	3900	8	...	8	5200	650
Deputy Examiner	500	5	2500	8	4000	18	9900	25	...	25	13757	550
Assistant Examiner 1st Grade	400	...	...	5	2000	5	2250	8	1	9	4050	450
Ditto 2nd Grade	300	...	...	...	...	5	1750	9	...	9	3150	350
Ditto 3rd Grade	200	...	...	..	...	7	1750	8	...	8	2000	250
Subordinate Establishment.												
Accountant 1st Grade	350 to 450	9	3600	13	5200	21	8400	27	5	32	12800	350 to 450
Ditto 2nd Grade	250 to 340	16	4800	22	6600	30	9000	30	9	39	11700	250 to 340
Ditto 3rd Grade	160 to 240	50	10000	75	15000	112	22400	69	55	124	24800	160 to 240
Ditto 4th Grade	80 to 150	155	17825	200	23000	270	31050	84	207	221	33465	80 to 150
			352405		518140		852340				981915	

We have no means of ascertaining the expenditure under this head in the other provinces, and are therefore obliged to confine our observations to the Bengal Presidency. We will recur to the subject in our next.

A WAR AGAINST PUBLIC OPINION.

Is the Government of India determined to place itself in a wrong or false position—resolved to wage war against public opinion? Unfortunately the public are compelled to hold the Viceroy responsible for political mistakes of the kind we are about to notice. Lord Lytton is himself a good and large-hearted man, but he has allowed himself to be the medium of some not very creditable acts. His Lordship must have by this time discovered that the indecorous snub that he gave to the British Indian Association was quite undeserved and that it has recoiled upon his own head with a violence, which we fear he will not soon forget. Public opinion in India and England has supported the prayer of the Association with an unanimity seldom before seen. Then came the dissents of the members of the Supreme Council, which his Lordship set at naught with a nonchalance, that does not ordinarily characterize him. And lastly there was the address of Mr. Yule, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a bold, argumentative and incisive utterance against the financial policy of the Government of India. The crookedness of Sir John Strachey's financial measures was never before more successfully exposed than in this address of Mr. Yule. It would have been better; if Sir John had kept peace. But instead of doing that he caused the Financial Secretary to write the following note, marked "private," to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:

"Your Chairman's address contains so much that is of peculiar interest to us that it might be useful if you would favor us with a copy officially, with or without any covering letter, or remarks from the Chamber, but in such a form as to afford the Government of India an opportunity of offering any explanation which it may think fit in respect to some of its proceedings, which I gather from Mr. Yule's address have been somewhat misunderstood. I shall be grateful if you can oblige us by affording us the opportunity which cannot fail to be of public advantage."

Why this note was marked "private" is not clear to us. Nor could it justly be treated as a "private communication," when the Secretary to the Chamber must take the orders of his Committee in regard to it. Mr. Wood felt it his duty to lay the "private letter" before his Committee, who in consideration of the "public advantage" promised by the Financial Secretary, forwarded the Chamber's report with an expression of their opinion on the subject. We are told, we do not know with what truth, that the object of this demi-official missive, miscalled "private," from the Financial Secretary was to enable his chief to write a reply to Mr. Yule. It was whispered by a little bird that the reply was actually ready, but that Lord Lytton could not swallow it, and that consequently the "mild dose," which was ultimately sent to the Chamber, was substituted instead. Be that as it might, the morality of the thing is clear. Mr. Yule had in strong terms depicted the dishonorable conduct of the Government in imposing a tax for one purpose and appropriating it to another purpose. But in saying this he had simply echoed the *vox populi*. The Government, if it had really thought that the charge, odious as it was, was unfounded, might have noticed it in any manner it chose from the newspaper report of the speech. But instead of acting in this straightforward manner, it went about it in a most crooked manner imaginable. The Financial Secretary, evidently under-instructions, tempted the Chamber to forward the report "with or without a covering letter," by holding out the bait of "public advantage." The Committee of the Chamber manfully discharged their task; they forwarded the report saying that the address of their president had "their entire and unanimous approval and support." As gentlemen they did not refer to the "private note" of the Financial Secretary, which had induced them to write to Government on the subject; but the Governor General in Council could not have been ignorant of it, and yet His Excellency tried to throw an apple of discord among the constituents of the Chamber by separating the President from the general body, and gratuitously expressing a belief that the Chamber at large did not share the sentiments of their President. The Governor General in Council expressed his astonishment that Mr. Yule "should have thought it becoming to charge the Government of India with deliberate dishonesty and bad faith and contemptuous disregard of solemn promises and duties, or to countenance the imputation that its conduct has been not only faithless but cunning." "His Excellency in Council does not believe that such language is approved by a body of gentlemen like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce." Whether Mr. Yule's language was approved or not "by a body of gentlemen like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce," the "language" of the Governor General in Council was manifestly calculated, if not intended, to set that "body of gentlemen" by the ears. Whether the Queen's representative should stoop to such a course of action, the obvious tendency of which was to weaken, if not stifle public opinion, we leave it to the impartial public to say. We Hindus not gifted with the highly cultured moral sense of our Christian rulers, cannot however help saying that if ordinarily one man would tempt another to a certain act, and then turn the table against him, that man would be guilty of treachery, and our *sastras* would visit him with heavy pains and penalties.

The general body of the Chamber, we are glad to observe, support their Committee and President. To have done otherwise would have been suicidal for them, the few "foolish young men," who have been cackling in the papers against the President, ought to remember that if the merchants hold together, they will constitute a power in the realm. We will just mention one fact indicative of their importance. Mr. Bullen Smith was a member of a Select Committee of the Governor General's Council, and Mr. FitzJames Stephen, who was also a member of it, made some remarks which annoyed Mr. Bullen Smith, who took his hat and went away, saying that he did not come to be lectured upon by the Law Member. This quarrel reached the ears of Lord Mayo, who asked Mr. Stephen to apologize at once, for, said his Lordship, if Mr. Bullen Smith should resign, no other merchant would accept a seat in the Council, and the Council itself would then collapse, for it could not exist without non-official or commercial members. Would he, Mr. Stephen, asked Lord Mayo, risk the very existence of the Council? The result was that Mr. Stephen had to apologize to Mr. Bullen Smith. Should the merchants wilfully resign their power and in consequence of internal dissensions sacrifice the interests of the whole community? We are exceedingly glad to learn that without a dissentient voice the general body of the Chamber have given their adhesion to their Committee and President. Will the Governor General in Council still say that "His Excellency in Council does not believe that such language (as was used by their President and Committee) is approved by a body of gentlemen like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce?" What course will His Excellency now adopt to vindicate the character of his Government?

THE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

WHILE the Government seems to be desirous to strengthen the appellate bench in the Mofussil

by giving it a composite character, it ought to consider what steps should be taken to improve the juridical knowledge and experience of the Judges. So far as the subordinate judicial service is concerned, considerable improvement has of late taken place in the legal education of its members, but the Appellate Judges seem to labour under greater disadvantages than before. The opinions of the highest legal and judicial authorities on the subject are conclusive. We will quote some of them. Sir James Stephen thus wrote: "It appears to me that the evidence clearly shows that it cannot, by any means, be affirmed, that an appeal from a Subordinate to a District Judge is always, or even usually, an appeal from a worse to a better lawyer. There is, indeed, considerable danger that the difference may come to be more and more the other way, for the Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs are more and more coming to be men, who have received a regular legal education at one of the three presidencies." Sir Charles Hobhouse, late a Judge of the High Court, remarked: "A Subordinate Judge, a native of the country, acquainted thoroughly, and from his earliest days, with the language and manners, habits and thoughts of the people, educated as it may be to the law, trained to it to some extent certainly, and holding his high post by reason of his efficiency, hears and sees a witness depose, comes to an opinion upon his credibility, relative or positive, and gives judgment accordingly. An appeal lies to the District Judge: that Judge is a foreigner. He had no better, if so good, legal training as the First Judge; he has not had the benefit of seeing or hearing the witnesses depose; he would not naturally be so good a Judge of his credibility as if he had seen or heard him; but he has nevertheless jurisdiction to come, unassisted by any other Judge, to a different opinion on the question of the credibility of the witness; on that question it usually is that the whole case turns, and on that question his judgment is final." Mr. Justice Louis Jackson wrote: "A District Judge commonly takes his seat on the bench without ever having previously had occasion to open the Code of Procedure." Mr. Justice Ainslie remarked: "Whatever the ability of the new District Judge may be, it must be evident that at first he must be very liable to error; and that while he is qualifying himself for post, he may be and if he is not extremely cautious, must be interfering for the worse with the work of men who have in long course of years acquired something like judicial aptitude, like some of the best of our Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs." Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice, said: "This appeal from the Moonsiff is in most cases heard by a Judge who is not superior in knowledge or ability to the Judge whose decision is appealed against; in some instances he is inferior." Mr. Justice Markby remarked: "In discussing the important question now raised it will not be safe to disguise the truth, however unpalatable it may be: and that the Courts of Appeal in Lower Bengal are very frequently weaker than the Courts immediately below them, it is, I fear, impossible to deny. I insert again here the opinions upon which, in my former minute, I based this conclusion. None of these opinions have since been withdrawn. No opinion to the contrary has been since expressed. And my own more recent experience has strengthened me in the view, that the conclusion I then stated and now repeat was correct." Sir Richard Garth, the present Chief Justice, in his well-known minute on the Civil Appeals Bill, in quoting the opinions we have cited above, wrote as follows:

"I should be of course very sorry to suggest that there are not, both among the Civilian and the Native Judges, some men of more than ordinary ability and attainments, who are decidedly superior to those whose decisions they review. But I am speaking of the rule, not the exception—and the truth is that as a matter of principle, no one man ought to be allowed to sit in judgment upon his fellows, unless he is in most material respects their superior.

But here, under present circumstances, if a suitor desires to seek redress from what he considers an unjust decision, he must appeal to a Court which, as a rule, is no stronger than that in which he has been defeated, and which, moreover, is not so well provided with the means of doing justice to his case.

If the question is one of fact, the decision of the Appeal Court is final. If the question is one of law, the suitor must still pass through the First Appellate Court in order to place his case before the High Court.

Is it strange, that in this state of things the public should have no confidence in the Lower Appellate Court?—Is it fair to attribute altogether to a litigious spirit the anxiety of suitors to have their cases heard by the High court?—Is it unreasonable that the British Indian Association, or any other body of men in this country, who have the cause of justice at heart, should press upon the Government the propriety of improving the quality of the Appellate courts?—Surely, it would be far better to abolish these first appeals altogether than to continue a system which while it is a source of great expense and delay to the suitor, is too often productive of positive injustice."

The District Judges, who were referred to in the opinions quoted above, had one advantage; they were generally called to the bench after a pretty long service, but now-a-days the Joint Magistrates are at once promoted to the district bench. We append below two statements, the first for 1870, and the second for 1879, shewing the length of the service of the officers holding the office of District Civil and Sessions Judge:

1870.

Name.	Date of appointment as Judge.	Length of service at the date of appointment as Judge, calculated from the date of arrival in India.
F. L. Beaufort ...	1863 ...	26
E. S. Pearson ...	1862 ...	20
F. C. Fowle ...	1863 ...	21
J. R. Muspratt ...	1863 ...	20
F. Tucker ...	1861 ...	18
R. J. Richardson ...	1864 ...	20
R. Alexander ...	1866 ...	21
C. S. Belli ...	1861 ...	16
O. Toogood ...	1862 ...	17
H. R. Madocks ...	1865 ...	20
W. L. Tucker ...	1864 ...	19
W. Ainslie ...	1864 ...	19
F. J. Cockburn ...	1865 ...	19
A. E. Russel ...	1867 ...	21
A. Hope ...	1865 ...	20
A. Abercrombie ...	1865 ...	19
G. Bright ...	1866 ...	18
E. C. Craster ...	1867 ...	20
A. J. Elliot ...	1868 ...	21
H. C. Richardson ...	1866 ...	18
H. H. R. Alexander ...	1867 ...	19
C. E. Lance ...	1865 ...	17
G. G. Morris ...	1869 ...	20
W. F. McDonell ...	1868 ...	18
H. B. Lawford ...	1869 ...	19
A. R. Thompson ...	1870 ...	20
S. Wauchope ...	1864 ...	22
W. M. Beaufort ...	1863 ...	19
G. H. Pepper ...	1869 ...	23
E. G. Birch ...	1870 ...	21

1879.

1st Grade Rs. 2500.	Date of appointment as Judge.	Length of service from the date of appointment as Judge calculated from the date of arrival in India.
R. J. Richardson ...	1864 ...	19
J. M. Lowis ...	1873 ...	22
E. Grey ...	1872 ...	18
A. V. Palmer ...	1875 ...	21
S. H. C. Tayler ...	1873 ...	20
W. J. Money ...	1873 ...	20
A. J. R. Bainbridge ...	1873 ...	18
J. D. Ward ...	1873 ...	18
J. F. Browne ...	1873 ...	17
J. P. Grant ...	1875 ...	19
L. R. Tottenham ...	1873 ...	16
W. Macpherson ...	1874 ...	17
N. Cornell ...	1874 ...	17
A. T. Maclean ..	1873 ...	17
2nd Grade Rs. 2000.		
J. B. Worgan ..	1876 ...	19
C. B. Garrett ...	1874 ...	15
H. Beveridge ...	1877 ...	19
T. F. Bignold ...	1878 ...	18
C. D. Field ...	1873 ...	12
J. Tweedie ...	1877 ...	16
T. T. Allen ...	1875 ...	13
L. B. B. King ...	1878 ...	17
J. C. Geddes ...	1876 ...	15
H. Beverley ...	1878 ...	16
A. C. Brett ...	1878 ...	16
T. Smith ...	1878 ...	16
P. D. Dickens ...	1878 ...	16
C. A. Kelly, Offg. ..	1877 ...	15
F. W. V. Peterson, Offg...	1877 ...	13
W. H. Verner, Offg. ...	1878 ...	14
Judicial Commissioner Rs. 2500.		
H. S. Oliphant ...	1877 ...	18
R. M. Towers ...	1877 ...	13

It will be seen from the above that since the introduction of Sir George Campbell's parallel lines of promotion young Joint Magistrates, with short experience, are being appointed District Judges—the length of service is becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. In the first place they receive no previous judicial training except what they acquire by deciding petty criminal cases, which they try as "joints," and in the second place being young they are apt to be rash and impulsive. No wonder that complaints pour in from the Mofussil about the inefficiency of the new Judges. These officers generally resemble dwarfs in the clothes of a giant. The scheme of the improvement of the appellate bench will we fear produce no beneficial effect unless some measures be taken to secure judicial training for the covenanted Judges. We would therefore invite the Government to consider whether a separate judicial service may not with advantage be formed by vesting the Joint Magistrates with the powers of the Civil Court. We would give them limited jurisdiction in civil suits, and thus train them in judicial work. The rent suits may for instance be made over to them as a rule. It would be useless to spend money upon the appellate bench unless it were made stronger than the court of the first instansce.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

I.

THIS measure is in every way eminently worthy of the "executive" legislature into which it has been introduced. The arrangement under which it has been placed in charge of a model executive officer like Mr. Hope is the most appropriate that could have been made. The Bill prepared by that gentleman in consultation with the Bombay Government, is strongly supported by Sir John Strachey, who it is well known, looks upon our legal system, more particularly the Civil Courts and the Civil Procedure Code, as a curse to the country. And it is superfluous to say that in matters connected with the internal administration of the empire, whatever finds favor with the present Finance Minister necessarily recommends itself to the approval of the Viceroy. Both Mr. Hope and Lord Lytton almost regret the necessity which has obliged them to lay the measure before the Legislative Council for consideration. The mover of the Bill distinctly "deprecates any serious mutilation of it by the Select Committee or the Council." He states in an emphatic manner that "if it be altered, cut down, and emasculated in detail, it will end in a *fiasco*"; and the Viceroy declares with equal distinctness and emphasis that the Government is committed to the maintenance of the principles, which form the basis of the proposed legislation. "On those principles," says Lord Lytton, "the mind of the Government is unanimous, and we are fully resolved to maintain and enforce them." When the Executive Government in India is resolved to carry a measure through the "executive" legislature without any substantial alterations, it can do so without caring for public opinion. In this case the Government, moreover, has done its best to prevent a full discussion of Mr. Hope's Bill in the public prints, by withholding from the Press the report of the Deccan Riots' Commission, upon whose recommendations the proposed legislation is based. In spite of these drawbacks, however, we must discharge our duty as journalists, and show up the real character of the Agriculturist's Relief Bill to the best of our ability.

The Government, as we remarked the other day, in noticing Mr. William Wedderburn's memorandum on the existing complications in the Deccan, does not show any disposition to attack the centre and source of the disease which afflicts the Kumbi. Careful and unprejudiced observers see it as clearly as the noon-day sun, that his maladies are not primarily due to sterile soil, brassy heavens, ignorance, improvidence and the blessings his present rulers have generously bestowed upon him in the shape of settled Government, fixity of tenure, moderation of the state demand, rights of property in the land he cultivates, and the like. These evils which, like unskilful physicians, our legislators have been treating as causes of the disease, are simply so many circumstances which have aggravated it. The real source of the ills from which the ryot in the Deccan and indeed throughout the temporarily settled provinces of the empire has been suffering, is the vicious revenue system, as we shall show further on. Relief measures like Mr. Hope's Bill, which do not go to the root of the disease, can not be effectual remedies, but will prove mere palliatives. We do not deny that palliatives have their use. They sometimes remove the most troublesome and dangerous symptoms and give temporary relief to the patient; but then they are widely different from cure. The character and ac-

tion of the revenue system in the temporarily settled parts of the empire demand the most serious thought and attentive consideration of the Government, because the vice lies there, and not in soil, drought, ignorance, improvidence and the boons granted by the British Government. The remedy must go to the very foundations of the disease or the physician must be pronounced unskilful.

When Mr. Frank Cockerell introduced his Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council last year, he could not wholly deny that, in the opinion of the Commission, the revenue system had at least a share in bringing on existing complications in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapore and Satara. Yet he told us that "the local Government accepted the general conclusions of the Commission in regard to the excessive indebtedness of a large proportion of the ryots in the districts to which the enquiry had extended, and the causes of it, but did not consider that any case had been made out against the existing land assessments or the system under which the Government revenue was realised as reasonably entitled to be reckoned amongst the causes of the ryots' present embarrassments." Mr. Hope, as might be expected, supports the views of the Bombay Government, which have been cordially accepted by theGovernment of India. He enumerates the causes which, in the opinion of the Executive Government, have produced the excessive indebtedness of the Deccan ryot. These are (1) poverty, which constrained the Kumbi to borrow; (2) improvidence, which crippled his resources; (3) ignorance, which made him the victim of the money-lender; (4) the legal system, which armed the creditor with large powers over the debtor; (5) increased credit, which followed on the settled Government introduced by the English rulers of the country. The general indebtedness of the Deccan ryot, he contends, cannot "be ascribed to the weight of the assessment, whether revised or unrevised, since the proportion of the net produce taken is low in itself, very low for a landlord to take, far lower than that prevailing in allied British villages and adjacent foreign states." "The Native Governments, preceding us", he remarks in another place, "relinquished but little, and the cultivator was rack-rented." Sir John Strachey as might be expected asserts "that the demand of the Government is almost everywhere extremely moderate." He remarks, "Mr. Hope assured us that in these districts of the Deccan there could be no doubt of its moderation. In other parts of India, with which I am myself acquainted I have no doubt whatever of its moderation, and there can be no doubt at all that the revenue demand by the Government is far lighter than that imposed by any native ruler." True, the Native Governments preceding the English imposed a heavier assessment upon land than our present rulers; but then there are three important facts bearing on this point, which should not be ignored or overlooked. In the first place, the Native Governments were not so strong and well-organised as the British Government is, and the cultivators could to a great extent evade their demand. The revenue system of the Native Governments was, to a great extent, a mere struggle between extortion on the part of the State and resistance on that of the cultivator. The peasantry could always manage to resist the excessive exactions of the weak Native ruler. But the case with the English Government is wholly different. When it has imposed any particular demand, it must be paid; there is no means of escaping from it. In the next place, the Native Governments collected the land revenue demand in kind, and the cultivator therefore did not suffer the heavy loss he now suffers in converting his grain into silver. In the third place, the Native Governments regulated their demand according to the nature of the season, and used to take nothing in a bad year. But the inexorable British taxgatherer knows no mercy. The fixed Government demand must be paid, whether the season be good or bad and whether the land be cultivated or not. The English Government, as Mr. Pedder, late of the Bombay Civil Service, pointed out in his remarkable article on "famine and debt" in the *Nineteenth Century* for September 1877, takes in the temporarily selected districts one-half net produce of the land. But even this presses on the cultivator harder than the demand of the Native Governments, which generally amounted to a moiety of the *gross* produce, for the reasons we have already explained. It is, therefore, idle to boast of the moderation of the State demand under the British Government. We have no hesitation in saying that the peasantry in the temporarily settled provinces would most gladly pay one-half of the gross produce in kind, if the present mode of tight assessment in the first instance which sucks the ryot almost dry, and the Shylock method of exaction, insisting upon the pound of flesh regardless of the cost of blood, were abandoned.

Mr. Hope's bold assertion that the general indebtedness of the Deccan ryots cannot "be ascribed to the weight of the assessment whether unrevised or revised," is disproved, we believe, by the opinions of three out of the five members of whom the Deccan Riots Commission was composed, namely the Bombay Judicial officer, and the two North-West Settlement officers, Mr. Aukland Colvin and the late Mr. W. B. Carpenter. Lord Cranbrook, in his despatch dated 26th December last to the Bombay Government, which we noticed some time ago, would have the public believe that the serious mischief admittedly caused by the continuance under the rigid system of the English of the old Mahratta rate of assessment,was more than repaired by the new settlement made in 1838. But this is not the case. The Deccan Riots Commission wrote regarding the results of the settlement of 1838 that, "it was not, generally speaking, until 20 years of over-assessment had reduced the argriculture of the country to the lowest point that the remedy was vigourously applied." We have before explained why the rate which answered tolerably well under the Mahratta Government became an intolerable and crushing burden under the rigid revenue system and stern rule of the English. That the settlement of 1838 did some good, we do not deny; but it is idle to contend, as the Secretary of State does, that its results repaired the very serious mischief caused by the continuance of the Mahratta rate of assessment during 20 years of British rule. If the Mahratta system of collection had been continued along with the Mahratta rate of assessment, that would have been a different matter. But the high rate was maintained, while a scientific mode of collection wholly foreign and unsuited to Oriental habits and notions was introduced. Then, the conclusion arrived at by the Government of Bombay that "the existing land assessment cannot be reasonably reckoned among the causes of ryots' present embarrassments," is qually untenable. The report of the Commission, more particularly the minutes of Mr Auckland Colvin and the late Mr. W. B. Carpenter not having been placed at our disposal, we labor under a serious disadvantage in discussing this point. We will, however, adduce here a few facts furnished by the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*. The former journal published a year ago the following figures to show the results of the new settlement in five taluks of the Poona district:

Former demand. Rs.	Present demand Rs.	Increase. Rs.
81,000	125,000	44,000
81,000	133,000	51,000
80,000	133,000	52,000
92,000	139,000	46,000
60,000	78,000	18,000

Here are two cases of over-assessment which the *Pioneer* published shortly before the submission of the Report of the Deccan Riots' Commission three years ago:

In the first case:—a taluka which at the commencement of a settlement paid Rs. 65,000, bore a revenue in its final year of Rs. 83,000; and was assessed to pay, on the same area of cultivation in the following year, being the first year of the settlement, a revised demand of Rs. 1,25,000,

The second case is as follows:

The Hangal taluka lies on the south-west border of the Dharwar district. Its western edge is near the line of the Ghats; undulating, subject to the heavy rainfall of the Sahyadri or Ghat range, and therefore well suited to rice cultivation. As you go eastward the rainfall diminishes rapidly, th ecountry becomes more open and level, and takes the character of the great Deccan plateau; here jowar and ragi or nachni (known in Upper India as mandwa) are the chief crops. This tract was assessed by Captain (now Sir G.) Wingate in 1847. He divided it into four groups of villages, on strips of land running north and south. Of these the easternmost was the best, and the soil deteriorates as you go west. His maximum rate per acre on dry land (that is the rate paid by dry land of the best kind) in the easternmost group was Rs. 1-8, and the average rate 13 annas 9 pies; the maximum rate in the westernmost group was 10 annas 6 pies and the average rate 5 annas 4 pies. The average rate paid by all the dry land taken together was 10 annas 10 pies. Rice land about one-fourth of the whole area paid Rs. 1-15-3. In 1847, 52,576 acres were cultivated or rather occupied (the "occupied" area being always rather larger than the cultivated) and paid an assessment of Rs. 69,933. During the course of 30 years cultivation increased rapidly, till in 1875 as much as 123.137 acres were "occupied" and the Government demand thereon was Rs. 127,704. This tract has now been re-assessed by Colonel Anderson. The area now "occupied" is found by the new measurement to be 125,558 acres and the revised demand imposed upon it is Rs. 186,505 an increase of 46 per cent. The first group, with a maximum rate on dry land of Rs. 1-8 per acre has been divided into three groups with rates of Rs. 2-4,2 and 1-12 respectively. The poorest group had been raised to a maximum rate of Re. 1, and an average of 7 annas per acre. The general average rate of all dry land is enhanced from 10 annas 10 pies to 15 annas. Rice land is raised from an average of Rs. 1-15-3 to Rs. 3 per acre. And while the increase of the Government demand over the whole tract is 46 per cent in the first group it is as much as 66 per cent: six villages which before paid Rs. 3,823 on 3,542 acres have now suddenly to pay Rs. 6,318 on the same area.

The *Pioneer* thus commented on the second case:

Suppose this taluka had been a pargana in the N. W. Provinces it would have been settled in 1847 at Rs. 7000 (or whatever was considered a fair demand on the then existing assets of cultivation) and no increase would have been taken during the thirty years. At the end of the period it would have been re-assessed on the enhanced cultivation but we may be quite sure that so high a demand as Rs. 186,000 would not have been imposed. This Settlement Officer would have felt that it was impossible to raise that land revenue so much all at once: at the outside probably not more than Rs. 120,000 would have been imposed. And even the whole of this would not be put on at once; it would be distributed over progressive instalments of increase. Now compare this with Bombay. Here the revenue of the taluka rose during the thirty years from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 127,700 and is now raised to Rs. 186,000; and this is to be paid by almost the same number of people as thirty years ago. Each ryot who paid Re. 1 in 1847 is paying Rs. 2-8 now.

Now in the face of these facts and figures the Bombay Government holds that the general and excessive indebtedness of the Deccan Agriculturists is not due to over-assessment; and its finding is accepted as gospel truth by the Government of India. Can it be a matter of surprise that, to use the language of the *Englishman*, "when a population, poor to begin with, little capable of energetic or intelligent action and living on soil of the poorest agricultural capacity, is suddenly confronted with an increase of taxation so considerable, the symptoms of distress should at once make themselves apparent, the relations between debtor and creditor become tightened, and increased sales and mortages attest the sinking fortunes of the agricultural class?" As we have already exceeded the limits of a single article, we must stop here to-day. But before doing so, we must again urge upon the Government the necessity of furnishing the Press with the report of the Deccan Riots' Commission with the least possible delay.

MODERN IMPERIALISM IN INDIA.

SUCH is the title of an able and interesting paper recently read before the East India Association, by Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., for Haddington. Sir David is a good friend of India and made a lengthened tour in this country shortly after the Delhi Imperial Assemblage. Although some of his views on the spirit and proceedings of the present Government may provoke criticism, still his paper contains many thoughtful and just observations, which deserve to be attentively studied and practically carried out. The position taken up by Sir David Wedderburn is that the change of title of Her Majesty proclaimed at Delhi on 1st January 1877, was typical of a new policy which has been consistently carried out during the last two years and a half. He shews that the assumption of the Imperial title was prompted by genuine "Imperialist" ideas; and that "the change of name from Queen to Empress implied something more than a simple recognition of the supremacy of the British sovereign over all other princes and potentates in India."

"The Government of India," Sir David Wedderburn points out, "has, indeed, always been despotic, but it has hitherto been a despotism modified and tempered by the influence of a free press and an independent judiciary, the local powers of subordinate Governors and of Native princes, and public opinion both in India and at home." The present Government, he argues, has

struck repeated blows at every one of these checks, which has within its reach, and has been endeavouring to repress the discussion of Indian affairs in Parliament. First of all, he speaks of Lord Lytton's attack upon the Native press and makes some sensible and pertinent remarks on the Vernacular Press Act. He rightly holds that "the mischief of the Gagging Act is that it subjects the vernaculer press of India to the arbitrary control of the Executive and that it is conceived in the spirit of French Imperialism, introdu ing a system of warning and confiscation utterly foreign to English legislation." The concluding remarks of Sir David Wedderburn on the policy, which dictated the Vernacular Press Act, are so important that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting them *in extenso* :—"Dislike to unpalatable truths has not been hitherto a marked characterstic of Englishmen in high places. Lord Palmerston is said to have prided himself greatly upon the fact that his diplomatic agents were accustomed to report to him what they believed to be true, rather than what they thought would be agreeable to the view of the Government whom they served. Napoleon III., the chief apostle of modern Cæsarism, was assured by his War Minister on the eve of the battle of Wœrth that all was prepared for invading Germany, even to the last button of the soldlers, gaiters, and he listened to Marshal Leboef, rather than to Baron Stoffel, who told unpalatable truths. These are numberless indications that our present rulers, from the Premier downwards, take Napoleon, not Palmerston, for their model in this respect, and that subordinates seeking anvancement are expected to prophesy smooth things. Free discussion is naturally distasteful to all modern Imperialists ; and in India, Germany, or Russia their sovereign remedy for popular discontent is to silence the popular voice by gagging the press and by prohibiting public meetings." This is simple truth. Sir David Wedderburn then deals with the new Arms Act which, he thinks, ought perhaps to be regarded rather as a sort of game-law than as a measure of precaution against any danger of revolt. The effect of the Act will, he holds, as we have over and over said, be to deprive the people of the means of protecting their own lives their cattle and crops against wild animals. Sir David Wedderburn observes :—"Before the passing of the New Act, the mere possession of weapons by a Native without license was not illegal, but it was necessary to obtain a Magistrate's permission to wear or carry them, even on festive occasions such as weddings, for which temporary permissions were often granted, specifying the exact number of guns and swords to be employed. The additional restrictious will doubtless bring about the confiscation of some weapons and the concealment of others ; but they are of a piece with too much of recent Indian legislation, —meddling and vexatious, furnishing the Police with new instruments of exaction, harassing the orderly and peaceable, while failing to reach the dangerous classes, against whom they are directed." The New Arms Act is indeed a striking commentary on the faith professed by high officials in the loyalty of the Natives.

Sir David Wedderburn also draws attention to the famine policy of the present Government, which he points out has been characterised throughout by vacillation, and by the issue of conflicting instructions. The famine policy of Lord Lytton's Government, or, properly speaking of Sir John Strachey, ought to be, as has been not inaptly, called, "the no-famine" policy, for its function seems to be to determine that there shall be no famine whatever the fact might be. While adequate relief measures were adopted at the early stage of the late famine in Southern India, the uttermost anna of the land revenue demand was exacted from those ryots who contrived to escape actual pauperism and did not come on the hands of the State. It is a pity that Sir David does not make any mention of the famine in the North Western Provinces, which caused the death of no less than half-a-million souls from starvation and diseases induced by starvation. In one matter we wholly differ from Sir David's views. He regards Lord Lytton's action in the notorious Fuller case as an attack upon the independence of the judiciary. We have over and over shewn in these columns that the Fuller case was dealt with by the Judges of the North-West High Court not in their *judicial*, but in their *executive* capacity. If the case had been judicially heard and disposed of, Lord Lytton would never have publicly found any fault with the finding of the Judges. The Viceroy as the supreme executive officer in India had every right to rebuke a subordinate executive officer or body of officers for any particular act, which His Excellency considered open to censure. Moreover, the action of the Government in the Fuller case originated with Lord Northbrook whose attention had been drawn to it by a vernacular paper published at Agra, and Lord Lytton's minute was indited before the institution of the present Imperial *regime*. The concluding portion of Sir David Wedderburn's paper is devoted to a consideration of the position of the native princes of India. He condemns the three new taxes imposed last year by Sir John Strachey, and declares that retrenchment is the only means by which the Indian revenues may be restored to order and solvency. He rightly insists that the reductions which have been hitherto carried out "affect the lower branches only of the public service, and that the pay of messengers and copying clerks has been curtailed and their number diminished, while the salaries of high officials remain untouched." He concurs with those men of wide experience who hold "that great retrenchments, without loss of efficiency, might be carried out in the highest ranks of the public service, when every salary abolished is large enough to afford a sensible relief to the finances." He would abolish the separate Commanders-in-chief for Madras and Bombay and the "additional members" of the Governor-General's Legislative Council ; reduce the number of members of the Council of the Secretary of State as well as that of other highly paid officials in the India House. He would also put a stop to the multiplication of new departments, and the frequent appointment of commissions of enquiry upon all manner of subjects. Moreover, he would relieve the Hindu and Mahomedan tax-payers of India of the burden of supporting the Ecclesiastical departments. "None of these retrenchments," says Sir David Wedderburn, "have been attempted ; additional taxation has been imposed to provide the famine insurance fund—a fund which has been made to figure as a surplus of general revenue over expenditure, and has been ultimately swallowed up in the growing deficit of Indian finances, notwithstanding the pledges on the part of Government that it would be refused as a sacred trust to be applied to a special purpose only." The sum of three millions sterling which is lost in remitting money to England to meet the Home Charges is, Sir David points out, equal to the largest amount ever paid in one year by Java to Holland. The Home Military Charges, he urges, "have increased newly cent. per cent. during eleven years of peace—viz., from £2,130,205 in 1866-67 to £4,160,660 in 1877-78" Sir David Wedderburn recommends England to adopt a *truly Imperial policy* towards India—a recommendation which, we hope, may receive favorable consideration at the hands of the British public.

THE "POOR WHITE" AND EURASIAN QUESTION.

THE Viceroy has recorded a minute on this question, and appointed a Committee composed of two of his colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir Edwin Johnson, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab to concert measures for meeting the educational needs of the poor Europeans and Eurasians in India. The Committee has been instructed to prepare, for the consideration of the Government of India, a "scheme for dealing in as complete and practical a way as possible with the whole subject, so far as the Northern Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are concerned." The question has for a long time been under the consideration of Government. Lord Lytton in his minute points out that Lord Canning took it up nearly twenty years ago, and expressed his opinion that the Eurasians "have an especial claim upon us," and that if proper measures for promoting the education of their children should not be adopted, it would be "a glaring reproach to the Government." In 1872 the Government of India appointed a Commission to report on the Military Asylums founded by the illustrious Sir Henry Lawrence, for the education of European and Eurasian children. The report submitted by the Commission having been laid before Lord Northbrook's Government, the whole question was reviewed in an elaborate Resolution in 1874, and the local Governments and administrations were asked to suggest measures for meeting the educational needs of the "Poor White" and Eurasian community. "Nothing, however," remarks Lord Lytton, "has hitherto been actually done by the Government towards applying effectual remedies to the social and political danger." His Lordship discusses the object at which the Government should aim in educating European and Eurasian children. He would train them for industrial pursuits ; and he thinks that if young Englishmen could be well brought up in India, the demand for labor created by the extension of Railways and the development of English enterprise in various branches of industry might be met in the country itself without importing workmen from England. Lord Lytton believes also "that a considerable proportion of the boys—those at least of European parentage, for there are difficulties in regard to the others—might with great propriety and advantage becomes soldiers and that their education should be conducted on this assumption." The Viceroy would provide elementary schools for boys and girls up to the age of 12 or 14 at all places where the want for them exists ; and he would, moreover, establish industrial schools for boys between the age of twelve and eighteen at convenient places in connection with Government or Railway workshops. He is further of opinion that boarding schools should be established in the hills for the children of poor Europeans and the system of education given in the Lawrence Military Asylums, should be reformed on the principles laid down by the Commission of 1872. In discussing the manner in which the requisite funds should be provided for carrying out any scheme which may be ultimately adopted by the Government, for improving the condition of the poor Europeans and Eurasians, the Viceroy feels assured that the "charge will not be met by private liberality." His Excellency agrees with Sir John Strachey in thinking that the Government should provide the cost ; and that unless compulsory education should be enforced on Europeans, the "poor white" problem will not be effectually solved, and the "scandal to the English name and the English Government" will not be completely removed.

We are of opinion that the cases of the poor Europeans and the Eurasians should be dealt with separately and differently. The position of the two classes is not analogous. The *Pioneer*, which changes its views and policy with every change in the Viceroyalty, declared some five years ago that the poor Europeans "have no business in India ;" and that what the Government should do for them was to induce them to leave the country as soon as possible. The course of action suggested by our contemporary in reference to the "poor white" was excellent, and recommended itself to the approval of the thinking portion of the public. The poor Europeans are not wanted here, and they should be made to leave the country. As regards the Eurasians, they are natives of India quite as much as the Hindus and Mussulmans are. They have no claims upon the Government superior to most of the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects. All that they have a right to demand is to be treated on a footing of equality with their Hindu and Mussulman fellow-subjects. The Eurasians should be made to understand this clearly, and then the unreasonable agitation, which is now being carried on on their behalf, will come to an end.

It is beyond doubt that the educational needs of no class of Her Majesty's subjects in this country ought to be neglected by the State. But then the Government is bound to treat all classes alike and should not show partiality for any particular class. Its scheme of public instruction ought to be based on broad general grounds, and not with reference to the

peculiar requirements of any one community. We are free to admit that the Eurasians do not avail themselves of the means of education placed by Government within the reach of all classes of its subjects; but that does not prove that the State is under an obligation to make special provision for them any more than for the Mussulmans, who are equally unwilling to send their children to Government schools. The people of India, it should be borne in mind, are of many races and many religions. It is for this reason that the British Government has wisely adopted the policy of strict neutrality in matters of religion. The State, in providing the people with the means of educating their children, looks with an equal eye on all the races and religions that exist in the country. The soundness of this policy cannot reasonably be questioned. All that the Government can do is to give sound secular education. It cannot undertake to impart religious instruction to any class of its subjects. The Mahomedans have come to appreciate this policy, and have been making special arrangements for the education of their boys, by founding institutions like the Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan College of Aligarh. The friends of the Eurasian ought to feel the injustice of providing special schools for him, out of the money derived from the taxation of Hindus and Mahomedans. We are really astonished that sensible men like Archdeacon Baly, seriously contend that contact with Hindu and Mussulman boys will taint the morals of East Indian children. In all large towns the poorer East Indians do not restrain their children from mixing and playing freely with Hindu and Mussulman boys of the lowest class. We do not, therefore, see why those children should not be made to attend the ordinary schools, which educate respectable Hindu and Mussulman boys. The truth is, a false race-pride is at the bottom of this cry for special schools for Eurasians, and ought the State, we ask, to pamper this feeling by establishing schools for them with money derived from the taxation of the hated heathens?

For meeting the educational requirements of the European and Eurasian community in India, the Government is already doing much more than it is bound to do, having regard to the claims of the other classes of its subjects. Sir Henry Davies, late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in reviewing the education report of the province for 1873-74, forcibly and conclusively exposed the hollowness of the cry, that Government neglects the educational needs of the Eurasians. He wrote: "The number of school-going Eurasian children in the Punjab may be roughly estimated at 5,000. To meet the educational requirements of this small number there are in the Punjab one Government and 11 aided institutions, with attendance of nearly a thousand children and room for a greater number; and the amount contributed by Government towards their education in grant-in-aid alone amounted in 1873-74 to Rs. 41,930, besides building grants and the yearly entire cost of the Sanawar Military Asylum. In other words, one out of every five of the poorer European and Eurasian population is being educated in whole or in part at Government expense; *and without including the Sanawar Asylum, one-twentieth of the provincial expenditure on education is expended on schools for the special benefit of a class, representing about one-four-thousandth part of the population.*" The Italics are ours. But this is not all, for those unable to make use of special institutions English education is available at an insignificant cost in the upper classes of all Government and Mission schools. That numbers of the Eurasian community do not avail themselves of the educational institutions open to them is unfortunately true; but it cannot consistently with truth and justice be contended, "that their educational requirements are neglected by the State." We would respectfully urge Lord Lytton for the collection of similar statistics for the other provinces of the empire. Let us now clearly see what proportion of the total budget allotment for public instruction is expended on schools for the special benefit of Eurasians and what part of the entire population of the country do they represent. Archdeacon Baly endeavours to make out that the terms on which Government offers education to Hindus and Mussulmans are so liberal that it can establish special institutions for the European and Eurasian classes, at considerable cost without rendering itself open to the charge of partiality for those classes. He contends that the cost of educating each pupil in the Muir Central College is Rs. 1,401, of which the State pays about Rs. 1,363, that at Agra the fees amount to about 8 Rs. per head out of Rs. 312 total cost per head; and that at Benares Rs. 3 are contributed by fees to a total cost of Rs. 140. But these figures are calculated to mislead the public. The way in which Archdeacon Baly puts the case is not fair. He should have shown the proportion of the total Indian revenues paid by the European and Eurasian classes, the proportion of the total expenditure on education on schools for the special benefit of those Eurasian classes, and the part of the entire population of the country which they represent. It is only in this way that the real merits of the "poor white" and Eurasian problem can be properly understood. We have every reason to believe that what Sir Henry Davies says of the Punjab will be found equally true in respect of the other provinces of the empire. The Government of Lord Northbrook in the Resolution of 1874 mentioned above distinctly admitted that the majority of schools intended for European and Eurasian children "are aided by Government under rules more liberal than the ordinary grant-in-aid rules," that is to say, rules which apply to educational institutions for the natives proper. If, therefore, the friends of the "poor white" and Eurasian want more special schools for these classes they must, to use Lord Northbrook's language, "put their hands into their pockets."

So much for the education of the "poor whites" and Eurasians. As regards their employment in industrial pursuits, we must not forget what Sir Ashley Eden has pointed out, viz., that they want the backbone of the English character, and that they cannot successfully compete with pure Europeans. Such being the case, will the Railway companies and the European manufacturers, traders and planters employ the workmen brought up and educated in India in preference to importing labour from Europe? Again, will Indianized children of "poor whites" be as useful soldiers as those brought out from England? We think not. That long residence in India deteriorates the European both physically and morally has been completely demonstrated, and is now accepted as an axiom. Would it not, then, be a sheer waste of money employ the "poor whites" and Eurasians as soldiers? Lord Lytton goes so far as to suggest that in many of the Public Departments and offices a proportion of posts may be properly reserved for them. Even now the Cooper's Hill men supersede Indian engineers, and the Europeans monopolize the higher appointments in the uncovenanteds ervice. If, again, a proportion of the posts in many Public Departments and offices are to be reserved for "poor whites" and Eurasians, the cry of a more extended employment of Natives in the public service will become a hollow sound.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received with great pleasure the following intelligence from the Press Commissioner:

Simla, July 29th.—The Secretary of State has intimated to the Government of India that with regard to the existing financial pressure, he has after careful consideration resolved not to fill up, for the present the appointment of the public works member of the Supreme Council now held by the Colonel. The Honorable Sir Andrew Clarke Kemg, when the latter retires by the completion of his period of office.

The reader will remember that in our series "Reform and Retrenchment" we recommended the abolition of the office of Public Works Minister as our first item. Although the Secretary of State has not determined upon its total abolition, he has, it appears, ordered that the office should not be filled up on the retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke. We hope and believe that this is meant as a *sine die* arrangement.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* wishes to know whether scrutineers were appointed to examine the votes of the Chamber of Commerce *in re* Yule address. We are informed that two scrutineers were appointed for the purpose, Mr. John Cowie of Messrs. Colvin Cowie and & Co. and Mr. Noble of Messrs. Elliot & Co. The votes were unanimously in favour of the Committee and the President. Of the whole body of members only one took objection to the tone and language of the President, but he at the same time recorded his vote in his favour. Another member similarly objected to the address of the President and the letter of the Committee, but would not vote one way or another. Thus not a single dissentient vote has been recorded against the Committee and the President.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following official contradiction from Kashmir of certain statements made in these columns, regarding the administration of famine relief in that Native State:

Srinuggur, July 30th.—Hindoo Patriots say that Maharajah of Kashmir loses only one rupee per Kharwar in selling grain to the poor. This is incorrect. Maharajah loses 18 rupees and 6 annas per Kharwar exclusive of costs of establishment. Maharajah pays grain contractor through the Punjab Government 24 British rupees per Kharwar of 2 British maunds and sells to the poor, at 5 rupees and 10 annas, calculate the great loss to the Maharajah.

The above statements do honor to the Government of Kashmir. Why does not the Maharaja publish a full report of the measures adopted by His Highness for the relief of his poor suffering subjects?

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following telegram from London:

The House of Commons read a second time the Bill for an Indian loan of two millions, and negatived an amendment brought forward by Mr. Fawcett, that it was unjust to make India contribute seven times more than England towards the expenses of the Affghan war by 137 against 125 votes.

The Indian Party is evidently gaining strength in the House of Commons. Mr. Fawcett lost his motion, it would seem, by a mere accident. If the question had been decided on other than party grounds, we feel confident that the "sightless champion of India" would have carried his motion.

THE LIST of Affghan honors has been published in the *London Gazette*. We give the telegram below:

Reuter—London 29th July.— The *Gazette* publishes the following list of honors bestowed for services in connection with the Afghan war:—To be Knights Commander of the Bath, Major Cavagnari, Generals Stewart, Sir Sam. Browne, Maude, Biddulf, Roberts and Lumsden. To be Companions of the Bath, A. C. Lyall, Colonels Cobbe, Madden Sankey MacGregor, Drew Perkins, Lindsay, Malcolmson, Jenkins, and Deputy Surgeon General Gibbons. To be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Star of India the Khan of Khelat. To be an extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Sir Frederick Haines; to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, the Raja of Nabha; to be Knights Commander of the Star of India, Colonels Burne and Colly, Major Sandeman, Honorable R. E. Egerton, To be Companions of the Star of India, Major St. John, Colonel Waterfield Major James Browne, Messrs. Lepel Griffin, Dalyell and Peile.

Press Commissioner.—Names of native gentlemen upon whom honours have been bestowed for Affghan war are for K. C. S. I. Nawab Gholam Hossan for C. S. I. Sirdar Bikrama Singh of Kappurthala, Maharaja Pertab Singh Bahadur of Jodhpore. Sahibzada Obedulla Khan and Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore also made C. S. I.

The recipients of the honors have been judiciously selected. We believe before Parliament rises votes of thanks will be accorded to the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the officers and men engaged in the war in Affghansthan.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice that Bengal has been honored in the person of Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore. In the distribution of imperial honors Bengal since the ascendancy of Punjab officialism in the Government of India has been under a shade. When the Exalted Order of the Star of India was first instituted no less than five eminent Bengalis were honored with the insignia of it, one was created a Knight Commander, and four were made Companions. On their death the honor of Companionship was bestowed upon two other distinguished Bengalis. These two have passed away, and Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore just honored now shines as a solitary Star on the firmament of Bengal. The public services, which he has rendered and

which are too well known to require recapitulation, entitle him to higher honors, which we hope will come in good time. And his greatest merit is that though at present the foremost man in Calcutta, foremost in rank, wealth, and influence, he bears his honors so meekly. May he live long and enjoy these honors is our hope, wish and prayer! We hope the Royal favour will be extended to other eminent Bengalis, who are deserving of it.

THE LAW FACULTY of the Calcutta University have nominated Mr. Agnew, Barrister-at-law, for the office of Tagore Law Lecturer for the current session. If the reports, which have reached us about the way votes were taken, be true, it resembled more a shuffling of cards than a business-like procedure. Votes were taken three times in three different forms. Fistly, votes were taken for four candidates respectively, and the largest number of votes was registered in favour of Babu Raj Coomar Surbadhicarry. Secondly, the votes for the candidate who got the minimum number were eliminated, and votes were again taken for three candidates. In this instance Babu Opendranath Mitter stood first. He was declared elected, and a member or two left the meeting under that impression, but the votes were taken for the third time on a different principle. Each member was asked to vote for two candidates, and the result that the largest number of votes was this time recorded in favour of Mr. Agnew. Thus three times three candidates were elected, but we do not understand with what justice the final declaration has been made in favour of Mr. Agnew. In common fairness all the three names should have been sent up by the Faculty. With regard to Mr. Agnew there is one question, which we hope the Faculty will clear up. His subject is Trust, which is before the Law Commission for codification. Of what use will his lectures be on a subject, which is awaiting transmogrification? We believe Mr. Trevelyan's candidature was opposed by several members last year because he had taken for his text the law of Alluvion, which was also a subject of codification.

WE ARE informed that Mr. Frank Cockerell, Bengal Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, proceeds home in September next, and may not return to India. It is not certain whether a successor to him will be appointed. If the Additional Members of the Council be dispensed with altogether, as we suggest, there will be no necessity for nominating a successor to Mr. Cockerell. Otherwise we hope Bengal will not go unrepresented in the Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. O'Kinealy would be the right man in the right place.

WE OWE an apology to Countess Blavatsky for not noticing earlier her prospectus of the *Theosophist*, which she has projected. It will be a monthly journal "devoted to science, oriental philology, history, psychology, literature and art," and will be conducted by the Countess. "One reason for the establishment of the *Theosophist*," we are told, "is that native Oriental scholars may have a channel through which they can claim from an enlightened age a just verdict upon the true merits of the religions, philosophies, sciences, and arts their ancestors bequeathed to mankind." It is added—

> The Theosophist will abstain from all political discussion, such being entirely outside the limits of its plan. The social, mental and moral conditions of the present generation as compared with those of their ancestors offer, however, an ample field for intelligent criticism, and will receive attention. The paper will always cordially support and ask European and American sympathy for every effort by the native governments, as well as European to spread education, introduce useful arts and better the condition of the native population. To this end, it will lay before its Eastern subscribers the latest news about important discoveries, improvements and inventions.

We will look forward with interest to this publication.

THE ABOLITION of the Bood-Bood Sub-division has given great dissatisfaction to the people of that Sub-division. Crime was rife in that Sub-division, particularly murder and poisoning of travellers, before its creation, but the stationing of a Deputy Magistrate had the immediate effect of striking terror into the breasts of the budmashes. The inhabitants of the Sub-division have made a petition to the Lieutenant Governor in which they state that the sub-division lies midway between Raneegunge and Burdwan, and that on its abolition the intermediate country will depend for its protection either on Burdwan or on Raneegunge, which means that the whole of this tract will virtually be without adequate magisterial check and supervision, and the miscreants, who had been lying frozen as it were, will revive under the vivifying influence of law-less security. The railway it is true has brought the places within easy reach of both Burdwan and Raneegunge, but it has also brought a large accession of coolies and other laborers, whose presence is a source of uneasiness to the inhabitants, and their insecurity will increase in proportion as magisterial check will diminish. We are told that there are already symptoms of recusant spirit visible amongst the lower classes, which will assert itself openly the moment they will find themselves removed from the immediate control of the Magistrate. Over and above all this the people will be deprived of the advantage of a school and dispensary which they fear will be abolished with the abolition of the sub-division. If the transfer of a portion of the sub-division to Bankura has reduced its jurisdiction, it will be a decided improvement if the overgrown sudder division of Burdwan be reduced by transferring some thannas to Bood-Bood. Still greater objections are taken to the contemplated abolition of the Munsifi. The petition is very reasonable, and we hope it will meet with due attention from Government.

REUTER has already telegraphed the public meeting held in London, at which Mr. John Bright presided and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose delivered an address regarding Indian affairs. The following particulars regarding the meeting will doubtless interest our readers in this country. The meeting was promoted by the following gentlemen, who formed the "Committee of arrangements," *viz.*, Sir David Wedderburn Bart. M P. (Chairman), Sir Charles Wingfield, Mr. Potter M. P. Mr. Henry Richard, M. P. Mr. Pennington M. P. Mr. McArthur M. P. Major Evans Bell, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Professor Hunter &c. &c., The meeting was announced in the leading London papers to the following effect:

> "The Right Hon'ble John Bright M. P., has kindly consented to take the chair at a public meeting to be held at Willis's Rooms on the Wednesday the 23rd July at 3 P. M., where Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, Barrister-at-Law of Calcutta, (who has been deputed by the Indian Association to draw the attention of the English public to certain questions affecting the interests of the people of India) will deliver an address,"

It was arranged that a Permanent Committee should be appointed to watch over the interests of India. The motion for the Permanent Committee was to have been moved by Sir Charles Trevelyan or Mr. Fawcett and seconded by Sir David Wedderburn. The credit of this organization is chiefly due to Mr. F. W. Chesson, the able and energetic Secretary of the Aborigenes Protection Society.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. William Digby is about to proceed to Europe. He has laboured hard and long and has well earned his rest, but we hope he will not leave India for good. He is a sincere friend of this country. For many years he was connected with the Press in Ceylon, and for some years he has been the editor of the *Madras Times*. Mr. Digby's writings breathe a warm and generous sympathy for the people of this country, whose rights and interests he has advocated with intelligence and zeal, and whose welfare he has sought to advance with unremitting energy. During the Famine in Southern India in 1876-78 he shewed the utmost activity as Honorary Secretary to the Madras Famine Relief Committee, and in consideration of his disinterested and philanthropic services, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to p point him a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. We are glad to learn that our countrymen in Madras propose to record an expression of their gratitude to him. Our best wishes attend him!

THE KELLNERS are an example not only to the Eurasian community, but to struggling merit among all classes. Our readers are aware of the eminent services of Sir George Kellner; his younger brother, Mr. E. W. Kellner, we are glad to observe, is following in his footsteps. Mr. E. W. Kellner we believe began life as a clerk in the Financial Department on Rs. 25 a month, and by dint of his own merits he has risen to the foremost rank. We are glad to hear that he is about to be appointed pucca Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Mr. Gay, the permanent incumbent, being appointed Accountant General of Bombay. This is one of the highest appointments open to the uncovenanted officers of the Financial Department.

As WE stated in a recent issue the Government of Bengal had called for a report from the Commissioner of Police on the case of the woman Brojo Gopi Dasi, who was brought under Act XIV. We had from the first misgivings as to the truth of the statements made about the injustice and oppression committed upon her, and did not therefore open our columns to them, though they were first brought to our notice. Our misgivings have been fully justified by the facts elicited by Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who made a patient and thorough investigation into the case. Mr. Lambert thus concludes his report:

> There is no doubt that Brojo has been for years a prostitute. I can use no other term for a Hindoo woman who receives Hindoo and Mahomedans alike. At the same time she does not fall under what, I understand is intended to be meant by Act XIV as a public woman, and had I known her history, I should certainly not have allowed her to be arrested The manner of arrest too was vexatious and needlessly harsh. She was to be found at any time and could have been sent upon the morning of the 17th instead of being arrested at night and detained at the thanna in custody. This was most improper, and is contrary to order. The previous investigation too was incomplete. The Inspector Mr. Jacob claims that he acted throughout in good faith. In this view I agree but he exercised his power hastily, and without discretion. He has been an Inspector in this force for thirteen years and bears a good character. He has never before been charged with any similar abuse of power. I think therefore that the indiscretion and irregularity of his proceedings in the present case will be met by his reduction from 3rd to 4th grade. and by his transfer to a less important thanna.

The Lieutenant Governor is quite satisfied with the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner. The temporary flutter caused by the sensational accounts in the morning papers would have been prevented, if Mr. Lambert had at once communicated to the press an authentic report of the case.

THE TRIAL of the Italian musician charged with murdering a Mahomedan at Simla has been concluded. We give from the *Englishman* the following telegrams anent this trial:

> *Simla. July* 30, 7-31 p. m.—In closing his address to the Jury to-day, the Counsel for the prosecution characterised the sympathy expressed with Casorati by influential persons here as blind, foolish and indecent, and as most disreputable the publication by newspapers on the eve of the trial of a parallel case to Casorati's, evidently referring to the *Civil and Military Gazette*. During this Counsel's address Casorati was seized with a hysterical fit, which assumed a more serious form on the adjournment of the Court. He was subsequently removed on his recovering. Judgment will be delivered to-morrow at 12.
>
> *Simla July 13th.*—Judgement was delivered to-day in Casorati's case. The Judge in his summing up carefully explained the law and ruling in the case to the jury and reviewed the whole course of the evidence. He expressed his agreement with the prosecuting Counsel as to the impropriety of the article in a newspaper yesterday, condemned by the prosecutor and warned the jury that if they had heard any remarks from persons whose position and influence would otherwise give such remarks weight, they should dismiss all such remarks from their minds. The jury retired shortly before one o'clock, and after an absence of an hour returned with the following finding. The two Europeans were unanimous on the first charge of murder, finding the prisoner not guilty; on the second charge, of culpable homicide, guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, not, however, sufficiently strong to render the crime justifiable. On the third charge, of attempt to murder Abed Khan, not guilty. On the fourth charge, of causing grievous bodily hurt with a dangerous weapon, guilty. The native juryman found the accused guilty on all counts. The Court delivered judgment after one hour, finding the accused guilty of murder, disagreeing with the verdict of the majority, and submitting the case to the High Court, where it will now be tried as an appeal on the facts and law.

We reserve comments till we see a full report of the charge to the Jury and the remarks of the Judge on declaration of the verdict of the Jury.

A CORRESPONDENT thus addresses the *Statesman* on the subject of the epidemic fever:

If according to your statement in the *Statesman* of the 29th instant, obstructed drainage is the undoubted cause of the Burdwan fever, I shall be glad to know how you account for this type of malarious fever having spread over the Midnapore district and extended its ravages over the high laterife country lying to the west of the sudder station, where water can barely find a lodgement. During the past eighteen months or so the town itself, standing for the most part at an elevation of from twenty to sixty feet above the level of the plains, has been ravaged by malarious fever. In the month of August last year three Behar syces who had just walked down horses from Behar, were on the second night of their arrival, stricken with malarious fever in a stable situated on the rock in almost the very highest ground in the station, and have constantly since suffered from the fever and its after effect. In assuming for certain obstructed drainage to be the cause of the Burdwan fever, I venture to think that both Baboo Digumber Mitter and yourself have rather too soon jumped to a conclusion which is unsupported by sufficient evidence.

The late Raja Degumber Mitter did not lose sight of this part of the question. He thus noticed the case of a laterite village in the district of Beerbhoom :

We will now give an instance of a village which has as much of the laterite in its composition as any village in the district. The village of Sigwan is situated on the slope of a small hill about 3 miles due north of the Kana branch of the Adjai. Its drainage was effected by the monsoon water first running into five large shairs or tanks lying to the north east, south, and east of the village. the said tanks sending their overflow into the adjoining paddy fields, as also by its following directly into the paddy fields through a pass or defile about 130 feet in width. This pass was embanked in the year 1869-70 at the point where it opened into paddy fields between two small tanks, lying on its southern and northern borders for the purpose of preventing the paddy lands being rendered unproductive by the deposit of sand, which used to be brought down the pass with the drainage flow from the village and the adjacent hills. Thus one of the two channels of drainage, and perhaps the principle one, was closed, the tanks again, which when full used to send their overflow into the paddy fields, were strongly embanked in the same year by the zemindars of the place on the side facing the arable lands, so that the tanks might receive the drainage from the village, without sending the overflow into the arable lands. This was done with a view to keep the tanks full so that the water might be utilized during the dry seasons in irrigating the sugarcane lands, to the cultivation of which the villagers had taken heartily of late years. Thus both media of drainage hitherto open to the village having been entirely closed in 1869-70, the fever broke out in the following year and has been virulently raging ever since.

We need only remark that the only difference which the character of the soil makes is, that the facilities to drainage in every instance being the same, a village situated on a sandy or alluvial soil absorbs the monsoon water much more readily than one on a clayey soil. Hence it is that ordinarily the latter enjoys better health and is more free from the endemic malarious fever of the country, which breaks out annually at the close of the rains, than the former. But clay is not impervious to moisture, and when obstruction is offered to the surface drainage of a village built on clay, the monsoon water, not finding an easy vent, necessarily settles down into the subsoil, and though the process may not be so rapid as in the other case, the consequences are much more disastrous inasmuch as clay being very retentive of moisture, the process of drying by evaporation during the hot season would be as tardy as that of absorption had been, and hence the fever, when it breaks out in such places, may not abate, as it does of itself every year during the hot season, so early as in sandy villages.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla August 20th.—General Stewart has exchanged visits with the new Governor of Candahar and arrangements are still in progress for transfer to later of authority in city and province no news of importance from Western Affghanistan. The weather was exceedingly hot till twenty-eighth and mortality from cholera in the city has increased from an average of five or six daily to seventeen and is spreading towards Herat. The cavalry horse artillery and two companies fifty ninth foot are in camp four miles off and four companies sixtieth rifles are in a garden near cantonments.

28th. 13h. 3m.—Major Cavagnari telegraphs through Alikeyl dated Kabul twenty sixth, that he has visited the Ameer and all continues satisfactory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Raja Sir Madhava Row, K.C.S.I., Baroda	13	4	0
Secretary Madras Triplicane Library Society	13	4	0
Secretary Bangalore Literary Union	13	4	0
Head Master Bhastara School	6	10	0
T. Latchmon Row Esq., Hassan	3	5	0
Secretary Nagapatam, Reading Club	6	10	0
Baboo Sarut Chunder Dass, Chatak	13	4	0
" Kallypodo Banerjee, Bushearhat	3	4	0
" Jodoo Nath Tarufdar, Debrooghur	20	0	0
" Pertapnarain Singh, Calna	13	4	0
" Khether Mohun Roy, Gowakhally	10	0	0
" Gopeshchunder Ghose, Beerbhoom	6	10	0
" Gobind Chunder Bysak, Mymensingh	6	10	0
" Bhobany Nath Roy, Pubna Patazia	10	0	0
" Poorno Chunder Singh, Burisaul	13	4	0
" Joygopal Banerjee, Banda	6	10	0

ERRATUM.

For Mutty Lal Gangooly Rs. 8-4 Read Wopendra Nath Gangooly... 8 4 4

MONEY MARKET.

(*August* 2, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	94	12	*a*	95	2
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	"	98	0	*a*		
4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)	"	96	0	*a*		
4½ Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	"	100	14	*a*	101	2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	"	100	14	*a*	101	2

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent for 15 years (1882)	Rs.	101	8	*a*		

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	"	107	8	*a*	108	0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	"	108	0	*a*	108	8
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	"	108	8	*a*	109	8
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	"	110	0	*a*	110	8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	"	110	8	*a*	111	8
6 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	"	102	0	*a*	102	4

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 30, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. H Gillon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Gillon Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

Mr. F. Grant, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Godda Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 8, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 11 of the Supplement, with effect from the 20th October next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The orders of the 4th instant appointing Mr. T. D. Beihgton to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, are cancelled.

Mr. Beighton will act, until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Midnapore, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. W. H. Page, Assistant Magistrate and Collector on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Patna district.

Mr. F. A. Slack Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter Officiating Magistrate and Collector Beerbhoom is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. F. Rampini or further orders.

Mr. W. S. Nells, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A H Collins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Bankoora, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Rajshahye district.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Goalundo, Furreedpore is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Mymensingh distirct.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Khoolna, Jessore on leave is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo division of the Furridpore district.

Mr. De. Officiating Joint Magistrare and Deputy Collector Bhubhooa, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter, VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 25th proximo or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patooakhally, Backergunge on leave is trantferred to the Sudder Station of the Shahabad district.

Baboo Gossain Dass Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bogra, is allowed leave for three months under Rule 2 Section 13, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Tariny Prosad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moheshreka Howrah, is transferred to Bogra.

Baboo Brojo Kant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Atia Mymensingh, is transferred to Naraingunge in the district of Dacca.

Baboo Akhoycoomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Naraingunge Dacca, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Atia division of that district.

The orders of the 27 May last transferring Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensingh, to the Sudder Station of the Rajshahye district, are cancelled.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Rajshahye district.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector. Tumlook Midnapore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Mohanund Goopto, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree on leave is transferred to Midnapore and is appointed to have charge of the Tumlook division of that district.

Moulvi Ikram Russool, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Purneah, on leave is transferred to Maldah.

Baboo Promotho Nath Bose, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector Julpigoree is allowed leave without pay for three months under Section 1o Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 2nd May last.

Mr. C. D. Field, District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan on special duty, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 12th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it,

In supersession of the orders of the 3rd ultimo Mr. F. H. McLaughlin Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Noakhally is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd proximo or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. R. Hallett is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Noakholly during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. McLaughling, or until further orders on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore.

Mr. H. G. Cooke Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sarun, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magistrate and collector of Bogra.

Advertisements.

S. L. SHOME'S AGENCY—CALCUTTA.

Agency business for supply of orders accompanying remittances with a commission of 5 per cent., are invited by the above to the care of the Executor of the state of late Raja Digumber Mitter C.S.I. at his residence No. 1 Jhamapuker Lane, Calcutta. Certificate of capacity, moral fitness and respectability are given at foot for general information.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have known Babu Soorendra Lal Shome for a long time. He is respectably connected, well educated and bears a good moral character. Of his capacity for business I need not say any thing, as the certificates in his possession bear ample testimony to it. I take a great interest in the young man and shall be glad to hear of his success in life.

(Sd.) RAJA DIGUMBER MITTER, C.S.I.

The 13th February 1879.

BENGAL LICENSE TAX.

Persons exercising any trade dealing, industry or calling within the Town of Calcutta are reminded that they should without delay apply for Licenses in accordance with schedule B. of Act I. (B. C.) of 1878, as all Licenses granted under that Act for the year 1878-79 expired on the 31st of March last.

All communications should be addressed to

M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

Municipal Office, 4, Jaun Bazar Street.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

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Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

SRI KRISHNA SANHITA.

Precepts of Chaitanya in Sanscrit and Bengali by Babu Kedarnath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate Narail, Jessore. Rs. 2-8.

WANTED.

By the District Road Cess Committee Tipperah—two Sub-Overseers each on a salary of Rs. 35, with travelling allowance of Rs. 7-8 per month. None but Sub-Overseers passed and trained in the P. W. D. need apply. Applications, stating age, previous employment &c., will be received up to the 15th proximo. Candidates appointed will have to join their respective appointments on receipt of their appointment letters.

F. JONES,
Chairman,
District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah.

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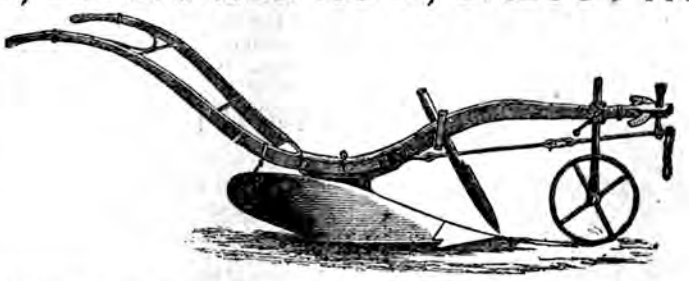

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Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Key ,sand Pinious, 8 Extra Iron Culters for heavy land.

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These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... ... Rs. 90

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Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

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R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta Municipal Office, 8th July 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 21st July 1879, unpressed Jute will be carried over the Northern Bengal State, and Eastern Bengal Railways, without any restriction on weight or distance, at the special rate of ½ a pie per maund per mile, plus 6 pies per maund Ferry charge.

All former rates, special or otherwise, will from date, as above, cease to be inforce, till further notice.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur 11th July 1879.

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For further information *vide* Time Tables, dated 23rd May 1879. And apply to undersigned.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Bankipore, May, 29th 1879. } MOWBRAY JOHNSTON, *Asst., Traffic Supdt.*

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